



Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
BUDGET ESTIMATES, FISCAL YEAR 2000  
CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION

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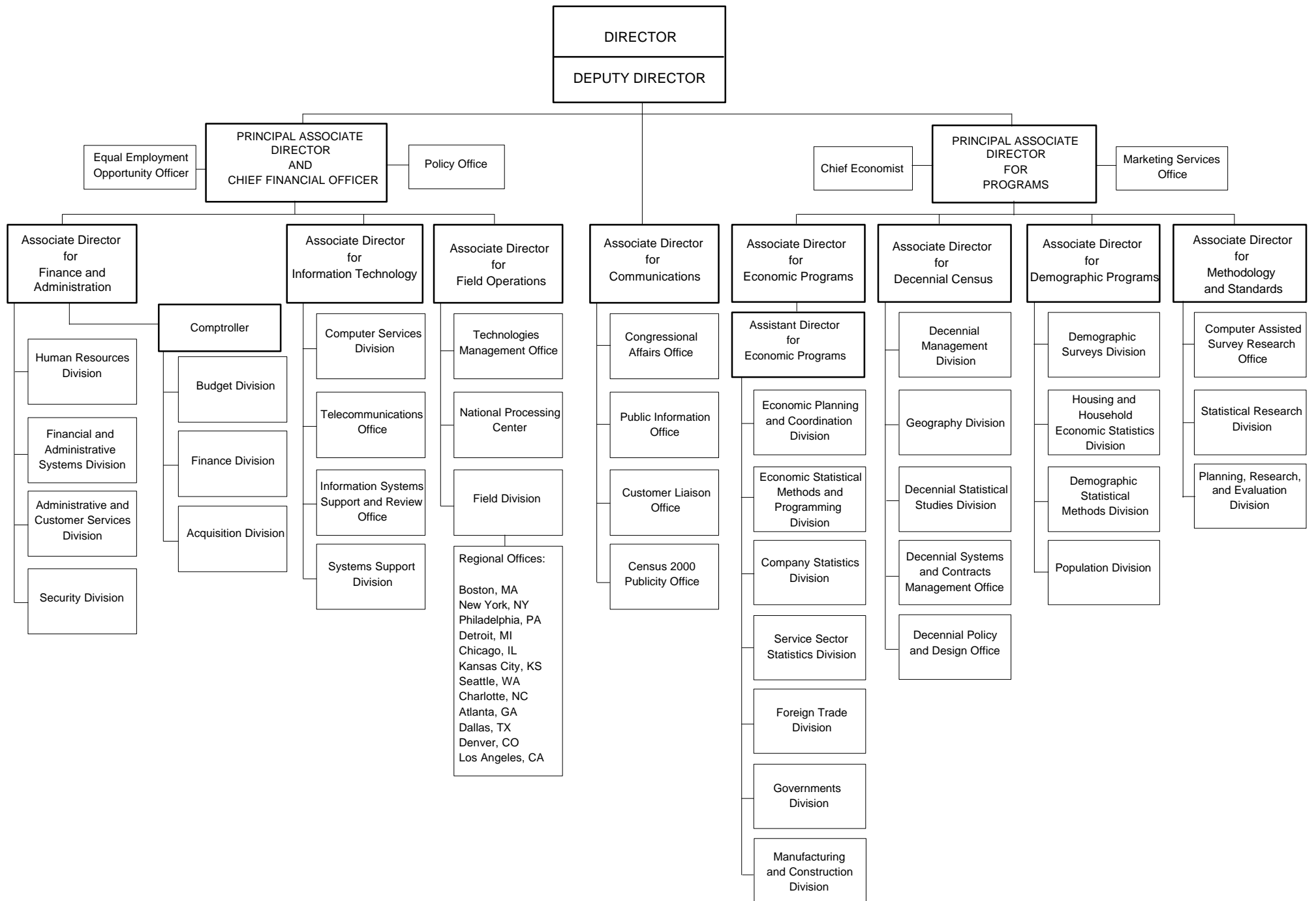
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Congressional Submission  
February 1999

U.S. Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bureau of the Census is requesting appropriations for domestic discretionary spending totaling \$3,071,698,000. The FY 2000 request is a net increase of \$1,731,749,000 in budget authority compared to the FY 1999 enacted appropriations for domestic discretionary spending. Requested obligations are offset by \$40,000,000 in recoveries of prior year obligations. An increase is required primarily because the decennial census will be in its peak year for data collection and processing. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PL 104-193) appropriated \$10,000,000 for mandatory domestic spending for the Survey of Program Dynamics for FY 2000.

This budget was developed before the recent Supreme Court ruling and assumes the use of sampling in the 2000 Census. Under that assumption, we are requesting a total Decennial budget of \$2.8 billion, a \$1.77 billion increase above FY 1999, for census implementation. The Census Bureau will develop a plan in light of the Supreme Court ruling and estimates of any associated costs. This plan will include the use of statistical sampling methods, as appropriate, to provide the most accurate census data possible.

### Program Highlights

The mission of the Census Bureau is to be the preeminent collector and provider of timely, relevant, and quality data about the people and economy of the United States.

The Administration, the Congress, State, local, and tribal planners, the business community, trade associations, academicians, and others need data describing our nation's population, housing, business, government finances, foreign trade, and other topics. This information is used to evaluate the effectiveness of federally funded programs, set policy, and answer critical questions such as:

- Which areas have the fastest growing populations? How does this affect the need for schools, roads, and other services?
- Which areas are best for locating new businesses?

- What are the trends in our imports from and exports to other countries?
- What are the effects of changes in social programs, such as welfare?

The Congress has directed that the Census Bureau be one of the key agencies in the development of an information infrastructure for the nation. To fulfill this mandate, the Bureau implements a wide range of programs that can be divided into two broad areas--demographic and economic. Some of these programs have reports on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis, while others have longer life cycles, such as the decennial and economic censuses. The Bureau will continually maintain and improve its infrastructure--geographic, technological, and methodological--to support the high quality of these surveys and censuses and to disseminate their results.

The FY 2000 program changes, as listed in the Periodic Censuses and Programs Summary of Resource Requirements (Exhibit 5), are:

Economic Censuses	\$ (5,819,000)
Census of Governments	(276,000)
Decennial Census	1,771,709,000
Geographic Support	(9,126,000)

**Total Changes: \$1,756,488,000**

All these activities are fully described in the relevant sections of this budget document. Highlights of major activities are described below.

### **Decennial Census**

The FY 2000 request for the Decennial Census is \$2,789,545,000 in budget authority and 57,885 FTE. This is an increase of \$1,771,709,000 over the base. FY 2000 is the critical year in which the Bureau will launch the Constitutionally mandated 22<sup>nd</sup> decennial census — Census 2000. There is no “slack” in the funding request or the schedule. Many years of planning and preparation and over a billion dollars have been invested in Census 2000 and will, in FY 2000, culminate in a massive, sophisticated and highly interdependent mobilization. The impact of any scheduling delays or funding cuts could easily compromise this effort and seriously damage or derail Census 2000.

In the Spring of 2000, the majority of American households will receive a census questionnaire in the mail that is easy to read, pleasing to look at, and simple to fill out. The major data collection (i.e. enumeration) activities will occur between April and September. Throughout the data collection phase, there will be a parallel data processing phase where the information will be entered into the computer and checked. Conducting these activities simultaneously is efficient and effective in that it will identify areas where information is missing while the data collection infrastructure

is still mobilized and able to contact specific households to collect that missing information. Once data collection is complete, data processing will continue to assure the accuracy of the census results.

Funding is included to collect sufficient year 2000 American Community Survey data to conduct comparative nation-wide analyses between ACS and Census 2000 data; this comparison is a prerequisite to elimination of the long form from the 2010 Decennial Census. Other FY 2000 activities will include continued implementation of Census 2000 public outreach and marketing efforts, collecting data on populations living in nontraditional households, and ensuring that the American public has multiple ways to respond to Census 2000.

### **Demographic Measures**

The FY 2000 request for budget authority for Current Demographic Statistics is \$52,867,000 (736 FTE); for Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign, \$4,805,000 (53 FTE); and for Intercensal Demographic Estimates, \$5,300,000 (64 FTE). Also, the Survey of Program Dynamics is funded through a mandatory appropriation of \$10,000,000 (150 FTE) by the Personal Work Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PL 104-193).

Many people associate the Census Bureau with the decennial census, but there is a vast array of familiar demographic information that the Bureau collects and disseminates every year on diverse topics such as income and poverty, health, crime victimization, housing, voting, consumer expenditures, travel, and child care.

Other survey and analysis work (Current Demographic Statistics) includes: the Current Population Survey, which focuses on employment and unemployment and related characteristics; the Methods Development Survey, which develops improved ways of conducting surveys to assure that they are cost effective, accurate,

and up-to-date; and the Survey of Income and Program Participation, which follows the same people with periodic interviews over longer periods of time to gauge effects of participation in government programs and to understand why their economic situation changes. The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign activity updates the samples for the major recurring household surveys to reflect the latest decennial census. Analyzing these data and others, the Bureau provides detailed and integrated information describing the social, demographic, economic, and housing conditions of the United States. In addition, funding is included in Geographic Support activity to perform Master Address File (MAF) related work made possible by sample frame creation and updating for household surveys.

Between decennial censuses, decision makers rely on the Intercensal Demographic Estimates program for annual population estimates for States, counties, cities, and towns. During non-decennial years, these estimates are the basis for the distribution of more than \$100 billion in federal funds and are used to set caps on the amount of tax exempt revenue bonds a State may issue. This program supports the Bureau's mission to collect and provide timely, relevant data about the people and economy of the United States.

The Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) provides policy-makers with cost-effective and relevant socioeconomic data to evaluate the effects of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. The program collects data on a national random sample of the population with special emphasis on low income families and recipients of assistance under State programs.

Much of this work is conducted on a reimbursable basis for other Federal agencies, such as the collection of labor force and consumer expenditure data for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, data on

experience of crime for the Department of Justice, education data for the Department of Education, health measures for the Department of Health and Human Services, and housing data for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

### **Economic Statistics**

The FY 2000 request for budget authority is \$46,444,000 (520 FTE) for the Economic Censuses, and \$4,318,000 (36 FTE) for the Census of Governments.

The United States Code mandates that the Census Bureau conduct the Economic Censuses and the Census of Governments every 5 years. Economic Censuses provide decision makers with comprehensive, detailed, and authoritative facts about the structure and functioning of the U.S. economy. They are a foundation of the nation's economic statistics programs, providing core information on virtually all non-farm businesses and related data on business expenditures, commodity flows, minority- and women-owned business, trucks and truck uses, and other topics. The Census of Governments provides periodic benchmark data on public finance and employment; local government organization, powers and activities; and related subjects such as state and local financial relationships.

Practically all major government economic reports depend on information from the Economic Censuses for accuracy and coverage. These are critical to the Bureau of Economic Analysis estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and industry inputs and outputs. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Reserve Board, Department of Energy, and other agencies also rely on these data. The Economic Censuses are also used extensively by national, corporate and local decision-makers to assess past performance and shape future plans.

Fiscal Year 2000 is the sixth and last year in the six year 1997 Economic Census funding cycle. The focus of activity for the FY 2000 will be on the publication and dissemination of information collected and processed in the previous two years. We will concentrate staff effort on the preparation of the data for publication. Summary tables will be reviewed for accuracy and to assure that no data are published that would disclose the operations of individual businesses. Additional telephone calls to individual companies will be made, if necessary, to correct the summary data to be published.

By the end of the fiscal year, we will have released all but a handful of reports as part of the 1997 Economic Census. We provide data in a variety of different media, including printed reports, CD-ROMs, and the Internet. These operations cross all line items and apply to each census.

FY 2000 also is the first year in the 2002 Economic Census cycle. We will begin planning activities related to design and content of the forms for 2002. We also will begin to contact data users and respondents to assure that data included on census forms are useful and reportable, with a minimum of respondent burden.

FY 2000 is the first year in the five-year cycle of the 2002 Census of Governments. In FY 2000, our efforts will concentrate on planning and preparation for the content, coverage, methodologies and procedures appropriate for the several component surveys and programs that will constitute the census.

### **Economic Measures**

The FY 2000 request for budget authority for Current Economic

Statistics is \$100,118,000 (1,306 FTE).

More than 100 annual, quarterly, and monthly surveys carry forward key national economic statistics on a current basis — including business, construction, manufacturing, federal expenditures, and general economic statistics. The Bureau's merchandise trade program provides the closely watched trade numbers. Federal agencies, like the Federal Reserve Board and the Bureau of Economic Analysis are major users of the data. Four of our programs are principal indicators of economic performance: merchandise imports and exports; housing starts; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and unfilled orders; and advance retail sales. These data also are used to develop the GDP, production indexes, and Congressional economic projections. Also, these data allow users to: gauge the competition; calculate market share; locate business markets; locate distributors; design sales territories; prepare operating ratios; and analyze changes in the nation's economic structure.

### **Technological Innovation**

The FY 2000 request for budget authority for Electronic Information Collection (EIC) is \$7,939,000 (63 FTE); for Data Processing Systems, \$22,997,000 (0 FTE); and for Survey Development and Data Services \$3,959,000 (41 FTE).

The innovative work funded by the EIC activity allows the Census Bureau to improve the way it conducts business by taking advantage of modern, efficient technologies such as computer-assisted personal interviewing, computer-assisted telephone interviewing, computer self-interviewing, electronic data interchange, integrated control systems, advanced authoring systems, automated listing and sampling systems, and imaging systems in an effort to control costs and improve the timeliness of the Bureau's data.

The EIC program provides Census Bureau implementation of the new International Trade Data System (ITDS). ITDS will facilitate the electronic interchange of trade data among Federal agencies and significantly reduce the reporting burden imposed on the business community by eliminating redundant data collection.

The Data Processing Systems program is enhancing its information technology infrastructure to support Census 2000. Essential for this support is the expansion of the Bureau's telecommunications infrastructure to allow for the dramatically increased communications traffic. The integrity and reliability of the Bureau's IT data systems are potentially imperiled due to the Year 2000 problem. The Bureau has begun the solution process and will be testing data system corrections to resolve this critical situation. The Bureau is expanding its use of the Internet for data collection and dissemination to better serve our customers and reduce respondent burden.

Survey Development and Data Services conducts necessary research into survey design and estimation, time series analysis, error reduction, privacy protection and special experimental and evaluation studies; these activities continually improve the Bureau's survey and census activities.

### **Geographic Support**

The FY 2000 request for budget authority for Geographic Support is \$33,406,000 (430 FTE).

Geographic support will provide the basic maps, reference files, and associated processing systems needed to meet the geographic requirements of all of the Census Bureau's programs. Building and maintaining a Master Address File (MAF), a comprehensive listing of all housing units in the United States, is critical. It will be continually updated to meet the needs of all of the Census Bureau's

geographic-based surveys throughout the decade. This activity links the MAF with the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) — essentially a computerized map of the entire nation -- data base which produces geographic products and facilitates accurate data processing and tabulation. In addition, funding is included in Geographic Support to perform MAF related work made possible by sample frame creation and updating for household surveys.

Continuing partnerships with State, local, and tribal agencies to update and review geographic materials and other quality assurance measures will assure the accuracy of this information and advance customer satisfaction.

The introduction of the TIGER data base for the 1990 census was the catalyst for major innovations in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in both the public and private sector. Today, GIS is used by government for transportation planning and crime prevention programs and by the public sector for service delivery and market analysis. The new and improved MAF will spur even more innovation and generate even greater efficiencies for government, business, and nonprofit organizations.

## SUMMARY OF RESOURCES

The following summary provides a comparison between the FY 1999 Enacted Appropriations, and the FY 2000 Request to Congress:  
(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>1999 Enacted</u>		<u>2000 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase/ (Decrease)</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Salaries & Expenses	2,083	\$146,147 1/	2,083	\$156,944	0	\$ 10,797
Periodic Censuses & Programs	<u>14,460</u>	<u>1,193,802 2/</u>	<u>59,051</u>	<u>2,914,754</u>	<u>44,591</u>	<u>1,720,952</u>
Total Discretionary BA	16,543	\$1,339,949	61,134	\$3,071,698	44,951	\$1,731,749
 Mandatory Appropriation (P.L. 104-193)	 <u>150 3/</u>	 <u>10,000</u>	 <u>150</u>	 <u>10,000</u>	 <u>0</u>	 <u>0</u>
Total Budget Authority	16,693	\$1,349,949	61,284	\$3,081,698	44,951	\$1,731,749

1/ Includes \$10 million in Y2K funding (P.L. 105-277)

2/ Includes \$10.9 million in Y2K funding (P.L. 105-277)

3/ Does not appear in budget appendix.

**Exhibit 3A****Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census****Measures and Targets Summary**

Performance measures reflect the Bureau of the Census' delineation along three data types: Economic, Demographic, and Decennial. Each of these three data types is evaluated along three performance criteria: accuracy, timeliness, and relevancy (customer satisfaction). Cost parameters govern the best mix of these three criteria. BEA and the Bureau of the Census's economic census data group, who have a high degree of collaboration, share goals and performance measures.

Goal	Measure	Target
Provide quality data		
Decennial	Net population undercount	0.1%* (1.6-1.8% for Decennial in 1990)
Economic	Accuracy score	TBD
Demographic	% of household surveys attaining 100% of reliability specifications**	100%
	% of household surveys with <i>initial</i> response rates >90%***	100%
Provide timely and relevant data		
Decennial	Meet all Census 2000 published data release milestones on time	100% on time
	Qualitative independent evaluations	NA
Economic	Meet all principal economic indicator published release dates on time	100% on time
	Customer satisfaction ranking****	>4 (5 point scale)
Demographic	Reduce time between of data collection and data release for selected household surveys	5% annual decrease
		NA
	Qualitative customer evaluation	

\* Assumes sampling for non-response and the integrated coverage measurement survey (ICM).

\*\* Reliability: A series of statistical measurements that define the precision of a survey; e.g., standard error, coefficient of variation, and sample design effect.

\*\*\* Excludes household expenditure surveys.

\*\*\*\*This is a Bureau of Economic Analysis measure that is affected by the performance of Census economic programs.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA  
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

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	Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
Appropriation Available, 1999	1,468	\$146,147	2,083	\$146,147
less: Obligations from prior years	0	0	0	0
plus: 2000 Adjustments to base	0	10,797	0	10,797
less: Prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0
2000 Base Request	1,468	156,944	2,083	156,944
less (or plus): 2000 Program changes	0	0	0	0
2000 Estimate	1,468	156,944	2,083	156,944

		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
Comparison by activity/subactivity:		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Current surveys and statistics	Pos./BA	1,031	\$85,699	1,046	\$92,838	1,046	\$100,118	1,046	\$100,118	0	\$0
Current economic statistics	FTE/Obl.	1,190	85,317	1,306		1,306		1,306		0	
Current demographic statistics	Pos./BA	388	48,097	381	49,704	381	52,867	381	52,867	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	633	48,054	736		736		736		0	
Survey development and data services	Pos./BA	41	3,482	41	3,605	41	3,959	41	3,959	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	41	3,298	41		41		41		0	
TOTALS	Pos./BA	1,460	137,278	1,468	146,147	1,468	156,944	1,468	156,944	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	1,864	136,669	2,083		2,083		2,083		0	
Adjustments to Obligations											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring			609								
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts (P.L.105-277)					(10,000)						
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos./Apr.	1,460	137,278	1,468	136,147	1,468	156,944	1,468	156,944	0	0

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries & Expenses - Mandatory BA  
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Page  
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	Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
1999 Mandatory Appropriation, (P.L. 104-193)	60	\$10,000	150	\$10,000
less: Obligations from prior years	0	0	0	0
plus: 2000 Adjustments to base	0	0	0	0
less: Prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0
2000 Base	60	10,000	150	10,000
less (or plus): 2000 Program changes	0	0	0	0
2000 Mandatory Appropriation, (P.L. 104-193)	60	10,000	150	10,000

		1998 Actual	1999 Enacted	2000 Base	2000 Enacted	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
Comparison by activity/subactivity:		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel
Survey of program dynamics	Pos./BA	91	\$10,000	60	\$10,000	60
	FTE/Obl.	149	9,978	150	150	150
TOTALS	Pos./BA	91	10,000	60	10,000	60
	FTE/Obl.	149	9,978	150 1/	150	150
Adjustments to Obligations						
Recoveries						
Unobligated balance, start of year						
Unobligated balance, expiring			22			
Appropriation	Pos./Appr.	91	10,000	60	10,000	60
						0

1/ Does not appear in budget appendix.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries and Expenses  
SUMMARY OF FINANCING  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 7

	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted	2000 Base	2000 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligation	\$146,647	\$156,147	\$166,944	\$166,944	\$0
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory funds pursuant to P.L. 104-193	(9,978)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year					
Unobligated balance transferred					
Unobligated balance, end of year					
Unobligated balance lapsing	609				
Budget Authority	137,278	146,147	156,944	156,944	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts		(10,000)			
Transfer to other accounts					
Appropriation	137,278	136,147	156,944	156,944	0

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries and Expenses  
SUMMARY OF FINANCING  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 7

	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted	2000 Base	2000 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligation	\$146,647	\$156,147	\$166,944	\$166,944	\$0
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory funds pursuant to P.L. 104-193	(9,978)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year					
Unobligated balance transferred					
Unobligated balance, end of year					
Unobligated balance lapsing	609				
Budget Authority	137,278	146,147	156,944	156,944	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts		(10,000)			
Transfer to other accounts					
Appropriation	137,278	136,147	156,944	156,944	0

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries and Expenses  
ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 8

	FTE	Amount
Transfers		
Adjustment		
Financing		
Other Changes:		
1999 Pay raise		\$861
2000 Pay raise		3,224
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund		113
Within-grade step increases		2,132
Civil service retirement contributions (CSRS)		(1,037)
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		1,304
Thrift Savings Plan		44
Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA) - OASDI		785
Health insurance		288
Employees' Compensation Fund		21
Travel:		
Per diem		42
Rental payments to GSA		169
Federal Telecommunications System		72
Postage		37
Printing and reproduction		28
Other services:		
DOC Working Capital Fund		6,153
NARA storage costs		88
General Pricing Level Adjustment:		
Transportation of things		2
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges		2
Other services		265
Supplies and materials		36
Equipment		47
Subtotal, other changes	0	14,676
Less: adjustments to base absorbed		(3,879)
Total, adjustments to base	0	10,797

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries and Expenses  
JUSTIFICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 9

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Pay raise</u> .....	0	\$4,198

Full-year cost of 1999 pay increase and related costs

A pay raise of 3.6% is assumed to be effective January 1, 1999.

Total cost in FY 2000 of the FY 1999 pay increase.....	3,084,000
Less amount funded in FY 1999.....	<u>(2,223,000)</u>
Total, 1999 pay raise increase in FY 2000.....	861,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....	<u>0</u>
Total, adjustment for 1999 pay raise increase.....	861,000

2000 pay increase and related costs

A general pay raise of 4.4% is assumed to be effective January 1, 2000.

Total cost in FY 2000 of the FY 2000 pay raise increase.....	3,224,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....	<u>113,000</u>
Total, adjustment for 2000 pay increase.....	3,337,000

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Within-grade step increases</u> .....	0	\$2,132

An increase of \$2,132,487 is required to cover the cost of within-grade step increases. This estimate reflects the net cost of step increases which will be earned in 2000.

Estimated number of within-grade step increases.....	2,429
Step increases not earned due to turnover (7.3% x 2429).....	177
Average step above step 1 per separation.....	3
Average cost per within-in grade step increase.....	958
Gross cost of scheduled step increase (\$958 x 2429).....	2,326,982
Less savings due to separations (\$958 x 177 x 3).....	<u>(508,698)</u>
Subtotal, personnel compensation.....	1,818,284
Benefits.....	<u>314,203</u>
Subtotal adjustment-to-base.....	2,132,487

<u>Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)</u> .....	0	(1,037)
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The number of employees covered by Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) continues to drop as positions become vacant and are filled by employees who are covered by the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS).

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will decrease from 51.5% in 1999 to 36.8% in 2000. The agency contribution rate will remain 8.51% in 2000. This will result in a decrease of \$1,037,005.

Regular employees:	
2000 \$82,896,000 x .368 x .0851.....	2,596,037
1999 \$82,896,000 x .515 x .0851.....	<u>3,633,042</u>
Total adjustment-to-base.....	(1,037,005)

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)</u> .....	0	\$1,304

The number of employees covered by FERS continues to rise as employees covered by CSRS leave and are replaced by employees covered by FERS.

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will increase from 48.5% in 1999 to 63.2% in 2000. The agency contribution rate will remain 10.7% in 2000. This will result in an increase of \$1,303,871.

Regular employees:

2000 \$82,896,000 x .632 x .107.....	5,605,759
1999 \$82,896,000 x .485 x .107.....	<u>4,301,888</u>
Total adjustment-to-base.....	1,303,871

<u>Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)</u> .....	0	44
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The cost of agency contributions to the Thrift Savings Plan will also rise as FERS participation increases.

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will decrease from 3.8% in 1999 to 3.0% in 2000, but FERS participation rates will increase from 48.5% to 63.2% in 2000. This will result in a net increase of \$43,935.

Regular employees:

2000 \$82,896,000 x .632 x .030.....	1,571,708
1999 \$82,896,000 x .485 x .038.....	<u>1,527,773</u>
Total adjustment-to-base.....	43,935

FTE Amount

<u>Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)</u> .....	0	\$785
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As the percentage of payroll covered by FERS rises, the cost of OASDI contributions will increase. In addition, the maximum salary subject to OASDI tax will rise from \$70,725 in 1999 to \$73,275 in 2000. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in 2000.

Regular employees covered by FERS	
2000 \$82,896,000 x .632 x .980 x .062.....	3,183,233
1999 \$82,896,000 x .485 x .969 x .062.....	<u>2,415,410</u>
Subtotal.....	767,823
Other employees not covered by a retirement system	
2000 \$1,901,000 x .632 x .980 x .062.....	72,999
1999 \$1,901,000 x .485 x .969 x .062.....	<u>55,391</u>
Subtotal.....	17,608
Total adjustment-to-base.....	<u>785,431</u>

<u>Health Insurance</u> .....	0	288
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Effective January 1998, the bureau's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance premiums will increase by 6.4%. Applied against the 1999 estimate of \$4,505,000, the increase will be \$288,320.

<u>Employees' Compensation Fund</u> .....	0	21
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The Employees' Compensation Fund Bill for the year ending June 30, 1998 is \$21,277 higher than the bill for the year ending June 30, 1997. The charges will be reimbursed to the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147.

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Per diem Increase</u> .....	0	\$ 42

Effective January 1, 1998, the General Services Administration raised per diem rates. This results in a increase of 6.7%. This percentage was applied to the 1999 estimate of \$630,000 to arrive at an increase of \$42,210.

<u>Rental Payment to GSA</u> .....	0	169
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The GSA rates are projected to increase 2.6% over the 1999 cost of \$6,481,000 for currently occupied space. This will result in an increase of \$168,506.

<u>Federal Telecommunications System</u> .....	0	72
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The Telecommunications Act of 1996 provides for a surcharge of 4.9% for FTS2000 to cover costs of providing universal service effective January 1, 1998. The percentage increase applied to the FY 1999 estimate of \$1,462,000 results in an increase of \$71,638.

<u>Postage Rate Increase</u> .....	0	37
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The Postal Rate Commission implemented a rate increase of 3.0%. This percentage was applied to the FY 1999 estimate of \$1,249,000 to arrive at an increase of \$37,470.

<u>GPO Printing</u> .....	0	28
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GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 3.1%. This percentage was applied to the FY 1999 estimate of \$910,000 to arrive at an increase of \$28,210.

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
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Other services:

<u>DOC Working Capital Fund</u> .....	0	\$6,153
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An additional \$6,153,000 is required to fund cost increases in the Department of Commerce General Administration's Working Capital Fund.

<u>National Archives and Records Administration</u> .....	0	88
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Funds of \$87,856 are requested for storage and maintenance costs of records at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

<u>General Pricing Level Adjustment</u> .....	0	352
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This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.0% for FY 2000 where the prices that the Government pays are established through the market system. Factors are applied to subobject classes that result in the following adjustments to base: transportation of things \$1,820; communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage) \$2,290; other services \$265,220; supplies and materials \$35,830; and equipment \$47,480.

Subtotal, adjustments to base.....	0	14,676
Less, adjustments to base absorbed.....	0	(3,879)
Total, adjustments to base.....	0	10,797

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA  
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Current surveys and statistics  
Subactivity: Current economic statistics

		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Business statistics	Pos./BA	189	\$17,337	190	\$17,249	190	\$18,601	190	\$18,601	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	250	16,980	246		246		246		0	
Construction statistics	Pos./BA	103	8,975	100	8,865	100	9,560	100	9,560	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	135	9,257	133		133		133		0	
Manufacturing statistics	Pos./BA	183	15,984	188	16,646	188	17,950	188	17,950	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	216	15,811	230		230		230		0	
General economic statistics	Pos./BA	223	18,177	234	23,730	234	25,592	234	25,592	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	223	17,816	313		313		313		0	
Foreign trade statistics	Pos./BA	264	19,077	265	20,016	265	21,587	265	21,587	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	285	19,087	298		298		298		0	
Government statistics	Pos./BA	69	6,149	69	6,332	69	6,828	69	6,828	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	81	6,366	86		86		86		0	
Total	Pos./BA	1,031	85,699	1,046	92,838	1,046	100,118	1,046	100,118	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	1,190	85,317	1,306		1,306		1,306		0	
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
			382								
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts (P.L.105-277)											
					(6,404)						
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	1,031	85,699	1,046	86,434	1,046	100,118	1,046	100,118	0	0

*Department of Commerce*  
*Bureau of the Census*  
*Salaries and Expenses*  
*JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

*Exhibit 12*

*Activity:* Current surveys and statistics  
*Subactivity:* Current economic statistics

*Goal Statement*

The goal of the current economic statistics programs is to provide public and private data users with timely, relevant and high quality national statistical profiles for every sector of the U.S. economy.

*Line Item:* Business statistics

*Overview*

The business statistics programs measure the economic activity of the distribution and service trade sectors in the United States. The data provide national performance indicators for the fastest growing sectors of the economy. These sectors account for 75% of U.S. employment. The program compiles monthly and annual data for retail and wholesale trade and for the services sector and serve as supplements to data collected in the economic census. The data, in conjunction with other economic data collected by the Census Bureau, are critical to effective policy planning in the public and private sectors. For example, federal, state and local transportation agencies use transportation statistics in the analysis of safety issues, proposed investment in new roads and technology, vehicle size and weight issues, user fees, cost allocation, energy and environmental constraints, hazardous materials transport, and other aspects of the federal-aid highway program.

### Base Program

Current Retail Trade Reports This program provides monthly and annual estimates of retail sales, end-of-month inventories, and inventory/sales ratios. The current retail trade estimates cover 2.7 million establishments.

Retail sales and inventories are critical inputs to the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA's) estimation of gross domestic product (GDP). Also, these timely estimates provide principal indicators to the Federal Reserve Board and Council of Economic Advisers for their formulation of monetary and fiscal policies and their analysis of economic policies. The Census Bureau is the only source for these data.

The Census Bureau publishes advance sales estimates for the United States as a whole, based on early reports from a small subsample of the larger monthly retail survey. This advance monthly retail publication is designated as one of the principal economic indicators. The television newscasts and the financial pages of newspapers and magazines regularly highlight the sales levels and trends from this report. From the larger monthly retail survey sample, the Census Bureau publishes, in addition to sales, inventory estimates for the United States.

The annual portion of the current retail trade program provides key measures of retail activity for intercensal years and is the basis for benchmarking monthly estimates of sales and inventories.

Current Wholesale Trade Reports This program provides monthly and annual estimates of the business activity by merchant wholesale establishments. The annual survey provides a benchmark for monthly sales and inventories.

Merchant wholesale sales and inventories are critical inputs to the BEA's estimates of GDP data. Also, these data provide important input to the Federal Reserve, the Council of Economic Advisers, and other federal agencies for their use in determining economic policies and in formulating monetary and fiscal policies. The Census Bureau is the only source for these data.

Current Service Trade Reports This program provides annual information on selected services in the United States. The Service Annual Survey (SAS) includes estimates of receipts for major service groups (hotels and motels; personal services; business, automotive, and miscellaneous repair services; social services; and health, legal and other professional services). The Transportation Annual Survey (TAS) initially produced detailed estimates of revenue and expenses for the trucking and warehousing industries, as well as inventories of revenue-generating freight equipment for the trucking industry. We have since added all remaining transportation industries (i.e., local and suburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation, water transportation, air transportation, and

pipelines) now covered in the economic census. The Annual Survey of Communication Services (ASCS) provides detailed estimates of revenue and expenses for the telephone industry, radio and television broadcasting, cable television, and other communication services. The ACSC is the only source of information available for use by BEA, the Federal Reserve Board, and other economic policy making government agencies.

The BEA uses SAS, ASCS, and TAS in developing the national income and product accounts, and in compiling benchmark and annual input-output tables. The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses these data as input to their productivity and price measurements. The Department of Transportation uses the TAS data for general planning, policy development, program management and evaluation. The Health Care Financing Administration use data from SAS in developing their annual estimates of National Health Expenditures. Academia and private industry use these data for research and as a tool for marketing analysis.

Statistical Sample Improvements This program provides research, development and implementation of sample improvements for the current retail, wholesale, and service surveys. This includes reselection of the business sample based on the results from the most current economic census and updating samples on a quarterly and annual basis. Reselection of samples is necessary to redistribute respondent burden and minimize sampling error while sample updates improve coverage of the business universe and ensure accurate representation of those firms selected in the samples. These activities are necessary to maintain and improve the quality of current survey estimates and provide the basis for implementing more efficient methods of survey processing with a view toward reducing respondent burden and survey costs.

*Line Item:* Construction statistics

### Overview

The construction statistics programs provide national performance indicators for the construction sector of the economy. The programs cover activities such as authorized residential construction, housing starts, characteristics and prices of new housing, and value of construction put in place. The data are critical to understanding the economic and social aspects of the construction activity in the U.S., are pertinent to the national economic and social needs of the U.S. population, and provide a basis for effective policy making at all levels of government and in the private sector. The programs supplement the data collected in the economic census.

### Base Program

Construction Permits Data This program provides monthly and annual statistics on residential construction authorized by building permits. The monthly data include national, regional, and State estimates, as well as totals for selected metropolitan areas and individual places. The annual data cover permit-issuing places that are not in the monthly sample; the annual data in combination with the sample data are used as benchmarks to revise the monthly series. This program covers 19,000 permit-issuing offices.

The national series Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits is a component of the index of leading economic indicators. This program also provides data used to develop samples for the Census Bureau's Survey of Construction and numerous demographic surveys, including the Current Population Survey. Other data users include the Federal Reserve System and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Financial institutions use these data to estimate mortgage demand and private firms use the data for market planning, material demand, and investment analysis.

Construction Starts Data This program provides national and regional statistics on the number of housing units started and the number authorized but not yet started. In conjunction with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, this program also collects information on the completion and sale of new housing units as well as characteristics of these units such as floor area, number of stories, etc.

In addition to the principal economic indicator Housing Starts, this program provides data for the development of price indexes used to deflate components of the series Value of Construction Put in Place.

Construction Value Data This program provides estimates of the total dollar value of all construction work done in the nation each month. "Construction" includes new buildings and structures, as well as reconstruction such as additions and alterations.

Construction value data are provided to the Bureau of Economic Analysis for use in the national accounts. These data accounted for about eight percent of total gross domestic product in 1997. Other data users include the Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Reserve, and construction firms and trade associations.

*Line Item:* Manufacturing statistics

### Overview

The manufacturing statistics programs measure the overall performance of the U.S. manufacturing sector, and the investment behavior of all U.S. businesses. The data provide key national performance indicators for the sector of the economy that provides 20% of national employment and supplies export markets. These programs, which supplement data collected in the quinquennial economic censuses, provide the monthly, quarterly and annual data that are critical to policy makers in both the public and private sectors for analysis of the business cycle. They provide critical information on major labor, capital, and manufacturing material inputs and outputs, as well as capital investment by U.S. businesses.

### Base Program

Current Industrial Reports This program supplements the product data collected in the economic census with current measures of manufacturing activity in the United States. The surveys collect data from 34,000 establishments and provide current data on 4,400 of the 11,000 total manufactured products. Production and shipments information are the two common items collected, but the program also collects other measures such as inventories, orders and consumption in a number of surveys. These surveys measure manufacturing activity in important commodity areas such as textiles and apparel, chemicals, primary metals, computer and electronic components, industrial equipment and consumer goods. We conduct these surveys by mail on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis using a unified data collection and processing system.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) uses Current Industrial Reports data to prepare the quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Federal Reserve Board prepares the monthly index of industrial production and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) develops price indexes based on this data. This program is also used by the International Trade Administration (ITA) and the International Trade Commission to monitor the effect of international trade on domestic production. This data also is widely used by thousands of trade associations and private businesses to assess production trends and identify new market opportunities.

Annual Survey of Manufactures This program collects information from 56,000 manufacturing establishments and measures manufacturing activity that includes employment, payroll, fringe benefits, cost of materials, capital expenditures, fuels consumed, shipments, and inventories by stage of fabrication. We estimate the data at the national level by 474 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry classifications and for about 1,900 product classes, and provide data on employment and value of shipments at the State level. This program is the only source of comprehensive data on the manufacturing sector of our economy.

The BLS, Federal Reserve Board, BEA, ITA and manufacturing and nonmanufacturing firms are all users of the Annual Survey of Manufactures data.

Industrial Indicators and Business Investment The Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders (M3) Survey provides the indicators of monthly changes and trends for the entire U.S. manufacturing sector. The survey provides monthly data on the dollar volume of shipments, new and unfilled orders, and total inventories for 80 industry categories and 8 market categories, and stage-of-fabrication inventory data for 20 broader categories.

The M3 report is one of the principal economic indicators for the United States as well as a component of the GDP estimates. The shipments data are important coincident indicators of the business cycle; new orders and unfilled orders are important leading indicators and inventories-to-shipments ratios are a lagging indicator. The financial pages of many leading newspapers and magazines consistently highlight this information.

The Annual Capital Expenditures program collects data on sales, and capital expenditures for new and used structures and equipment using a probability sample in nonfarm sectors of the economy. Base program data are supplemented on a 5-year cycle, with added detail by type of structure and equipment. A new sample is selected annually to reduce reporting burden on companies with less than 500 employees (including self-employed).

These data are critical in measuring the differential effects of technological, price, and regulatory changes on production facilities; for analyzing productivity growth, the ability of U.S. businesses to compete with foreign producers, and plant capacity; for evaluating fiscal and monetary policy, and overall economic performance.

The BEA uses this data to prepare quarterly estimates of GDP, and the Conference Board uses the data to prepare the monthly index of leading economic indicators. Other users of this program are the Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Reserve Board, the Department of Treasury and the Congressional Budget Office. The private sector uses data to monitor current production trends, plan future production and identify new investment requirements.

*Line Item:* General economic statistics

### Overview

The general economic statistics programs provide information that is critical to understanding the changing economic structure of the United States. In addition, the Standard Statistical Establishment List and parallel classification activities provide the infrastructure for the current and periodic economic programs that produce national statistical profiles of all sectors of the economy.

### Base Program

Standard Statistical Establishment List (SSEL) The SSEL identifies the business populations covered by economic censuses and surveys; records information about company affiliation and organizational structure; provides consistent industrial, geographic, and size classifications as needed to construct efficient, representative samples and enumeration lists; serves as a consolidated source for name, address, and other contact information needed for cost-effective data collection methods; and supports census and survey processing operations. The SSEL comprises more than 20 million active establishments. It includes 1.5 million establishments belonging to nearly 200,000 multi-establishment firms, 5 million single-establishment firms with paid employees, and some 14 million single-establishment firms without paid employees.

The majority of the SSEL information is based on administrative records of other federal agencies, such as the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Census Bureau supplements these administrative data with results of the annual Company Organization Survey (COS) and the economic census. Both of these profile the composition, organizational structure, and operating characteristics of multi-establishment enterprises. Accurate information about these larger companies is critical because the firms account for a disproportionate share of the nation's production and employment. COS uses electronic collection methods to obtain data for some firms, making it easier for the respondents and reducing reporting burden.

The SSEL principally produces statistical frames for internal use by Census Bureau programs. Further, the annual County Business Patterns (CBP) report is based on tabulations of the SSEL and provides basic operating statistics for establishments with paid employees in all industries except agricultural production, railroads, the United States Postal Service, private households, and public administration. Tabulations summarize data by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) for the United States, states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and counties. The CBP is the only annual source of detailed industry statistics for small geographic areas. These data are used by federal agencies, including the Bureau of Economic Analysis; however, the heaviest use is by private businesses and organizations and by local governments, who purchase printed reports and CD-ROM publications and who obtain CBP statistics

through the Internet, depository libraries, a network of State Data Centers, and other local channels.

In FY 1997, the SSEL began a transition to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) based industry coding. During this transition, the Bureau will classify establishments using detailed codes that are designed to permit translation between the 1987 SIC and the 1997 NAICS. The Bureau will maintain this dual coding at least through the year 2000 because it will take time for the current surveys to complete their transition to NAICS. Since administrative records sources will not begin NAICS implementation until tax year 1998, the Bureau will obtain supplementary classification information through direct data collection until the conversion from SIC to NAICS is complete.

Industry and Commodity Classification This program assures that Census Bureau operations are complete, consistent and comparable with OMB and other agency standards. The program also is responsible for preparing concordances between the classification systems of other countries and the U.S. as requested by OMB.

NAICS is the first-ever uniform system of North American industry classification. It replaces the 1987 SIC system that has been used by the United States since the 1930's. NAICS will enable the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) partners - the United States, Canada, and Mexico - to better compare economic and financial statistics and ensure that such statistics keep pace with the changing economy.

In FY 2000 NAICS will be implemented in all annual economic surveys to make NAICS the standard for all economic statistics, significantly improving their relevance and usefulness. For example, the retail and wholesale sectors that have been redefined in NAICS will be collected and published for the first time on a NAICS basis. This will ensure implementation of NAICS in the economic indicators program in data year 2001. In addition, all service related annual surveys will be switched to a NAICS basis. A new information survey will be instituted and critical service industries will begin to be surveyed on an annual basis. These data are critical components of the national accounts and compilation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The Industry and Commodity Classification program is responsible for coding new employer identification numbers which are assigned unclassified or inadequate SIC codes by the Social Security Administration (SSA). The SSA will not implement the NAICS until calendar year 1999 and will remain on the SIC system until then. All new employer identification numbers and their associated SIC codes are incorporated into current Census Bureau programs, including the SSEL. Correction of these unclassified or inadequately classified business codes improve the resulting economic data.

Economic Studies This program researches and analyses important economic issues and develops improved economic measures. The

research has generated substantial new insights into the quality of survey and census data, identified gaps in existing programs, and suggested areas where new programs are needed. The Center for Economic Studies does not conduct surveys but rather creates, maintains, updates, and makes available to researchers microdata developed from the Bureau's censuses and surveys. It creates unique new datasets with a longitudinal focus that are linked with other microdata from both within and outside the Bureau.

Quarterly Financial Report The Quarterly Financial Report (QFR) program collects and reports current information on corporate financial conditions. It is a principal economic indicator as well as a component of other economic indicators. It includes statistics on sales, profits, assets, liabilities, stockholders' equity, and related accounts and ratios. Using a sample survey of 9,000 companies, the program provides industry and asset size data for small, medium, and large manufacturing corporations; and provides data for corporations with more than \$50 million in assets in the wholesale, retail, and mining sectors. In addition to a hard copy report, the data are also available on diskette and accessible through the Census Bureau's Internet and Cendata sites. The data are used by the BEA in constructing the national income accounts and by the Federal Reserve Board in the flow of funds accounts. The data are also used in the public and private sectors to analyze the corporate profits and financial conditions by industry and asset size.

*Line Item:* Foreign trade statistics

### Overview

The foreign trade statistics programs provide official monthly statistics on imports, exports and balance of trade for all types of merchandise and commodities moving between the United States and its international trading partners. The trade data is a principal economic indicator for the United States. It is released within 50 days of the data month. The Census Bureau is the primary source of comprehensive monthly data that provides national performance indicators critical to understanding our economy as well as our economic relationship with the rest of the world.

### Base Program

Import Statistics This program compiles monthly foreign trade statistics from information filed with the U.S. Customs Service. Import statistics are compiled for shipments valued over \$2,000 except for selected commodities valued over \$250. Data for shipments valued under \$2,000 (and under \$251 where applicable) are developed for individual countries through a statistical estimating procedure. The monthly and cumulative year-to-date statistics summarize merchandise imports for the commodity classifications of the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (HTSUSA), by country of origin and by customs district of entry.

The merchandise (goods) imports summary statistics are adjusted to a Balance of Payments basis and combined with imports of services statistics provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and published in a joint press release. Information is released monthly covering major commodities and groupings for the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), end-use codes, and coverage by geographic and political areas. The program also produces a series of tabulations and automated media covering government and private-sector imports of merchandise into the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, as well as selected information on Foreign Trade Zones. In addition, data is released showing movements of imports by vessel and air with information on commodity and country of origin, value, quantity and shipping weight U.S. port of unloading, foreign port of lading.

In compliance with the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Trade Act of 1988), the Census Bureau releases the official import statistics for classifications based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. In addition and according to the Trade Act of 1988, the Census Bureau releases seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data on a constant dollar basis. This program provides statistical reports required by the Committee for Implementation of Textile Agreements for monitoring textile imports from all

countries that have bilateral textile agreements with the United States.

Trade legislation requires compilation of information on imports under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). It also includes special provisions for handling imports from developing countries.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Council of Economic Advisers, Federal Reserve Board and Department of Treasury use import trade statistics to develop the import components for the GDP accounts and to monitor the impact of imports on the general economy. Other users of information from the import statistics program are the U.S. Trade Representative, Department of Commerce, U.S. International Trade Commission, Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation, Army Corps of Engineers, U. S. Customs Service, and the private sector. These groups use the information to negotiate trade agreements; implement and monitor international trade agreements, such as NAFTA, and other special bilateral agreements on quotas, textiles, steel, automotive vehicles and parts, etc. In addition, this information is widely used by the business community in market research, trade promotional activities, and analysis of water transportation requirements.

Export Statistics This program compiles monthly export statistics from export documents collected by the U.S. Customs Service and from information provided electronically to the Census Bureau by exporters, freight forwarders, and carriers. The program also includes automated data on U.S. exports provided by Canada under a program of data exchange between U.S. and Canadian agencies. This information covers all shipments individually valued over \$2,500 for all countries. However, the Census Bureau estimates data for shipments valued under \$2,501 for individual countries. The monthly and cumulative year-to-date statistics summarize merchandise exports for the commodity classifications of Schedule B, by country of destination and by U.S. Customs district of exportation.

The merchandise (goods) exports summary statistics are adjusted to a Balance of Payments basis and combined with exports of services statistics provided by the BEA, and published in a joint press release. Other reports show data covering major commodities and groupings for the SITC, NAICS and end-use codes, and coverage by geographic and political areas. Data items include movement of exports by vessel and air with information on value, quantity and shipping weight, U.S. port of loading, foreign port of unloading, commodity, and country of destination.

In compliance with the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Trade Act of 1988), the Census Bureau publishes seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data on a constant dollar basis.

The export statistics include non-governmental shipments to foreign countries, including shipments from Foreign Trade Zones. Also

included are government shipments, such as Department of Defense Military Assistance Program, Grant-Aid shipments, economic assistance shipments, and shipments of agricultural commodities under P.L. 83-480.

The export statistics addressed in this section and the import statistics addressed above provide the basis for determining the official U.S. monthly and annual merchandise trade balance.

The BEA, Council of Economic Advisers, Federal Reserve Board, and Department of Treasury use export trade statistics to develop the export component of merchandise figures for the Balance of Payment and GDP accounts. Other users of information from the export statistics program are the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, the U.S. Trade Representative, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Customs Service as well as the business community. These groups use the export information to implement and monitor international trade agreements, such as NAFTA; promote exports through export promotion programs; enforce export control and national security laws; conduct trade negotiations and conduct market research to determine export market share, and vessel and air movement requirements.

Trade Monitoring This program covers the Census Bureau responsibilities under the Trade Act of 1974. This includes Section 608 (Uniform Statistical Data on Imports, Exports and Production), Title V (Generalized System of Preferences) and Section 282 (Trade Monitoring System). Section 608 requires data on imports, exports and domestic production on a comparable basis. The commodity classification systems are revised on a regular basis, updated to reflect changing statistical needs and to improve comparability of trade and domestic production data. It also requires trade data between the United States and other countries. Section 608 of the Trade Act of 1974 requires the publication of Current Industrial Reports to enhance the comparability of imports, exports, and domestic production statistics. This requires continual revisions of the import, export and output classification systems to promote comparability with the new international Harmonized System.

Title V of the Trade Act of 1974 requires data to monitor imports from designated countries and to evaluate the economic effect of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The latter provides duty-free access to the U.S. market by developing countries. The compilation of GSP import data provides the means for analyzing the effectiveness of the Trade Act to promote exports and economic

development in beneficiary countries. The data also provide the basis for changes in eligibility whenever GSP imports from a beneficiary country trigger the need for competitive limitations.

Section 282 of the Trade Act of 1974 requires data to monitor the relationship between imports and U.S. employment, and production by geographic region, assisting in the identification of areas affected by imported articles.

*Line Item:* Government statistics

### Overview

The government statistics programs provide current statistical information on revenues, expenditures, debt and assets data for the federal government and some 87,000 state and local governments. The data are critical to understanding the flow of public funds throughout the country and for the administration of public programs. The programs provide data in the areas of employment and public finance, and federal expenditures on a geographic basis.

### Base Program

Survey of government finance operations This survey provides statistics on the different aspects of state and local government financial activity. There are three parts to the survey: an annual survey on the entire range of governmental revenue, expenditure, indebtedness and assets information; a quarterly survey on federal, state and local government tax revenues; and a quarterly survey on the finances of selected public employee retirement systems.

The annual financial statistics program serves as an update of census year benchmark statistics. The revenue data include detailed tax and intergovernmental revenue information. This includes tax data by the major categories of property, sales, income, licenses and permits; and intergovernmental receipts according to source of funds (federal, state or local governments.) It also includes the major purpose served (education, public welfare, health and hospitals, streets and highways, housing and community development, property tax relief programs and general support). The statistics include data on revenue by source, expenditure by function and object, indebtedness and debt transactions, and financial assets.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis estimates the state and local sector of the annual Gross Domestic Products (GDP) accounts from this information. This accounts for 11 percent of the total GDP. The tax and intergovernmental revenue data base provides information to prepare analyses of fiscal policy, tax burdens and comparative studies on governmental finance. The detail by types of local government provides information on the relative activity of counties, municipalities, townships, special districts and school districts.

Survey of government employment This program provides the annual update of government employment and payroll data by level of government and function. These data provide the basic measures of public sector employment and payrolls for intercensal years. The basic data includes a range of information on employees, their pay and hours for the month of October. Survey results provide national estimates of each variable by type of government (federal, state, county, municipal, township, school district and special district) and government function (education, police protection, public welfare, etc.) as well as state-by-state estimates of state and local government variables by function. The survey is the only intercensal source of public employment and pay data at the subnational level.

Federal financial statistics The Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS) serves as the central source of information in the United States on all federal domestic financial assistance programs. Information on each award includes the assistance program and amount funded, the federal agency responsible for the program, type and name of recipient, and geographic location of the recipient (including the congressional district.) The Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR) provides statistics on federal government expenditures or obligations in each state, territory, county, and municipality. Coverage of the CFFR includes federal salaries and wages, procurement, grants, and direct payments for individuals, as well as federal insurance and loan programs.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA  
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS  
(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Current surveys and statistics  
Subactivity: Current demographic statistics

		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Household surveys	Pos./BA	313	\$41,315	327	\$42,259	327	\$44,948	327	\$44,948	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	551	41,230	635		635		635		0	
Population and housing analyses	Pos./BA	75	6,782	54	7,445	54	7,919	54	7,919	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	82	6,824	101		101		101		0	
Total	Pos./BA	388	48,097	381	49,704	381	52,867	381	52,867	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	633	48,054	736		736		736		0	
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
			43								
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts (P.L.105-277)											
					(3,400)						
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	388	48097	381	46,304	381	52,867	381	52,867	0	0

*Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries and Expenses*

*Exhibit 12*

*JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

*Activity:* Current surveys and statistics

*Subactivity:* Current demographic statistics

*Goal Statement*

The goal of the current demographic statistics program is to provide policy-makers with timely, accurate, cost effective, and relevant socioeconomic, demographic, and housing information that is pertinent to federal public policy needs.

*Overview*

The current demographic statistics program uses cost-effective, advanced technology and methods to provide high quality, relevant, and timely information about the nation's people. This information covers a broad range of topics, including monthly employment and unemployment estimates, official estimates of income and poverty, health insurance coverage, and data about families targeted by federal programs, including welfare-type programs such as those providing assistance to families and the Food Stamp Program.

*Line Item:* Household surveys

*Base Program*

The household surveys line item includes three programs described below:

*Current Population Survey (CPS)* The CPS is funded jointly by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is the nation's primary source of information on the status of the labor force population. CPS not only measures how much of the labor force is employed and unemployed, but further refines the employment data with information about age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, veteran status, and other demographic variables. Providing the broad range of demographic information, gives a greater understanding of our nation's overall labor market conditions among many different population groups.

In addition to the monthly data, the March CPS is the official source of income and poverty statistics. As such, this project's primary objective is to produce accurate and timely estimates of income and poverty statistics for the U.S. It also provides estimates on health insurance coverage, after-tax income, and the value of noncash government programs. This project is leading the way in the development of new questions designed to measure the impact of welfare reform. Results of research are shared with other agencies to improve the collection and reporting of related data.

Methods Development Survey The Census Bureau is continuing its investigation into means for providing survey data faster, more accurately and at a lower cost. The Methods Development Survey (MDS) provides research strategies to test and develop alternative survey methodologies and concepts for making such improvements in demographic surveys. Improvements apply to the CPS, the SIPP and other demographic surveys, including those providing statistical measurements of crime, housing, health, consumer income, and consumer expenditures. Enhancements resulting from this research affect federal programs that allocate funding to state and local governments.

The research strategy involves consultations with external and internal customers, and includes research and analysis of interviewing methods, response bias, quality control procedures, and questionnaire design. The Bureau has evaluated telephone versus personal interviews, response differences between household members, and interviewer conditioning. The Bureau is continuing its research in using random digit dialing as an alternative to its current address-based sampling methodology.

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) SIPP is the major source of longitudinal data on the economic well-being of Americans. It provides detailed data on income, poverty, health insurance coverage, program participation and eligibility, disability, taxes, non-cash benefits, child care, dynamic labor force behavior, and general demographic characteristics, by covering a group of people for four years. These survey estimates are more reliable for special populations such as those near poverty than are other data sources. In some cases, estimates such as disability and child care are not available from other national surveys that also collect economic information.

The data collected is used by policy-makers to study the efficiency of federal and state transfer and service programs, such as the new state income support programs that are replacing Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), food stamps, Medicaid, and Medicare; to estimate future program costs and coverage; and to assess the effects of welfare, tax, Social Security proposals, and other proposed policy changes. Because SIPP is longitudinal, planners can use it to determine the life events that lead some people to go on government assistance programs, and help or enable others to leave such programs.

*Line Item:* Population and housing analyses

### Overview

The population and housing analyses line item provides detailed and integrated information on the social, demographic, economic and housing conditions of the United States and other nations. The activity contains four major components explained below:

### Base Program

Population characteristics The population characteristics program produces a wide variety of population analyses and reports based on data collected by the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), and other surveys. These data are essential for planning and evaluating public and private programs. These reports present data on race, age, sex, ethnicity, household income, family and personal income, employment and unemployment, occupation and industry, marital status, fertility, child care, poverty status, family and household living arrangements, educational attainment, characteristics of students and dropouts, voting, migration and residence.

The Bureau also produces special studies on American families, non-cash benefits, labor force transitions, use of health care services, extended measures of well-being, child support and alimony, trends in childspacing, selected characteristics of travel to work in metropolitan areas, characteristics of the older population, geographic mobility of Americans, value of education, computer use, money income and poverty status of families and persons, household money income, effect of noncash benefits and taxes on income and poverty, support for nonhousehold members, child care, disability and health insurance coverage, immigration to the United States, and household formation and dissolution.

The Bureau prepares statistical tables and analytical texts for release on the Internet and other electronic media and for publication in the Current Population Reports (CPR). These reports describe relevant demographic, economic and social characteristics of the U.S. population and are usually published annually.

The Statistical Classification and Standards program provides essential analyses underlying the standards and classification of race and ethnicity, metropolitan areas, and occupation. These statistics are essential for measuring the social and economic progress of the nation and for assessing the efficacy of federal, state, and local programs. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) relies on the Census Bureau for the analyses needed to monitor and improve its federal standards and classification directives.

Population Estimates and Projections This program estimates and projects the age, sex, race, and ethnic distribution of the national population and projects the population of the nation and subnational areas. This requires monitoring administrative and vital statistics data for changes in migration, births, and deaths and incorporating them into the monthly population estimates and projecting them into the future. The current estimates are used to calibrate and stabilize federal household surveys accounting for undercoverage of certain age and race groups and for monthly sampling fluctuation. These estimates and projections are also used to describe the major trends and to identify any changes in direction in population growth and its age, race/ethnicity, and geographic distribution to help policy-makers respond to rapid demographic changes. The results are vital for governmental program planning as well as for business and public decision making.

Foreign Research and Analyses This program provides economic, social and demographic information on countries in transition, emphasizing the Newly Independent States (former USSR), China, and East European countries. This information and our analyses are needed to assess the economic and social stability of these countries and their potential as markets. Major topics covered under this program include population estimates and projections, demographic trends, health, socio- and macro-economic measures, financial accounts, and labor force. The Bureau uses its expert knowledge of the statistical systems and methods in these countries to assess and adjust data released by these countries as well as fill in gaps.

This program supports official contacts and exchanges with other countries' statistical offices. The Bureau distributes products to other countries under international agreements of cooperation and collects statistical material on their population and economy from them. The Bureau also supports maintenance of specialized international statistical resource collections. Results are released in the International Data Base (available on Internet), directly to other government agencies, and to respond to congressional inquiries. The Bureau also issues research reports as unpublished staff papers that are available for a fee.

Housing Statistics This program conducts the Housing Vacancy Survey which produces basic information on the current housing market. The survey collects and provides information on vacancy rates for rental and homeowner units, and homeownership rates. The rental vacancy rate from the survey is a component of the index of leading economic indicators.

We produce vacancy rates quarterly and annually for the country as a whole, for four major geographic regions, for metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, and for central cities and suburbs. We publish annual tables on vacancies and homeownership, including data for states and metropolitan areas on the Internet.

Both public and private organizations use the data to evaluate housing markets and to determine the number and characteristics of available units and the level of homeownership. The White House uses the data to measure progress toward the President's goal of

reaching a national homeownership rate of 67.5% by the year 2000.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA  
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Current surveys and statistics  
Subactivity: Survey development and data services

		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Survey development and data services	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	41 41	\$3,482 3,298	41 41	\$3,605	41 41	\$3,959	41 41	\$3,959	0 0	\$0
Total	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	41 41	3,482 3,298	41 41	3,605	41 41	3,959	41 41	3,959	0 0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
			184								
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts (P.L.105-277)											
Transfer to other accounts											
					(196)						
Appropriation	Pos.	41	3,482	41	3,409	41	3,959	41	3,959	0	0

*Department of Commerce*  
*Bureau of the Census*  
*Salaries and Expenses*  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**

*Exhibit 12*

*Activity:* Current surveys and statistics

*Subactivity:* Survey development and data services

*Goal Statement*

The goals of survey development and data services are: to identify, adapt, develop and promote new or improved methods and procedures for all Bureau surveys, including automated systems and advanced technologies; to conduct the Census Bureau's statistical operations, and related activities; to provide basic statistical reference volumes and guides to sources of statistics; and to provide reports which facilitate and encourage the widespread use of the best data for decision-making at all levels.

*Overview*

Survey development and data services is comprised of three programs described below:

*Base Program*

Statistical Abstracts and Supplements Each year the Census Bureau issues the Statistical Abstract of the United States. The abstract provides a comprehensive summary of industrial, social, economic and political data. It serves as a statistical compendium and as a guide to other statistical publications and sources. It includes over 1,500 tables and charts drawn from data of over 250 government, private and international agencies. The Statistical Abstract is the principal source for annual statistics describing the social and economic structure of the United States. An extension of the Abstract program includes planning and development of selected periodic supplements, including the County and City Data Book, State and Metropolitan Area Data Book and USA Counties CD-ROM. The Statistical Abstract and all its periodic supplements are available in electronic form (Internet and CD-ROM) as well as in print.

The Bureau also publishes the Census Catalog and Guide. It is a complete guide to all Bureau programs, publications, special tabulations, and computer-based files. It provides detail on content, periodicity and price for all products. This publication is the Bureau's official record of reports and activities. Portions of the Catalog/Guide are maintained on computer-based, on-line retrieval systems for access by users. The Bureau supplements the annual Catalog/Guide by the Monthly Product Announcement, which is a monthly list of all new publications, CD-ROMs, computer tapes and other products. The Bureau also prepares and issues the Daily List which provides a daily inventory of every report, press release, data file and map issued, as well as a listing all reports transmitted to the printer with estimated release dates.

This vital program provides policy background and research information for congressional staffs, federal, state and local government officials, and private businesses and is available in educational and library settings.

General Research This activity supports research on problems related to the Census Bureau's data collection efforts. These problems, arise when measuring components of an increasingly complex population and economy. They encompass maintaining adequate response rates, reducing burden of response to census and survey data collection, meeting complex data needs, improving data quality, and managing with limited resources. We look for solutions using tools from three disciplines: mathematical statistics, survey methodology, and computer science and technology. Selected research topics include: disclosure limitation, compensating for nonresponse in longitudinal surveys, small area estimation, seasonal adjustment, sampling theory and survey design issues, record linkage and analytic uses of administrative lists, exploratory data analysis and graphics, editing and imputation, metadata, computer usability, automated instruments, household rostering, and ethnography.

Data Systems Development The data systems development program provides resources to identify, adapt, test, and evaluate advanced hardware and software technologies that will improve the processing, timing, quality, and usefulness of the Census Bureau's statistical programs. Applied research focuses on those technologies that offer the greatest potential benefits to major statistical programs. Among the technologies the Bureau is investigating are improved methods of data capture for all censuses and surveys, document imaging technologies permitting the processing of electronic images, expanded use of expert systems and artificial intelligence, and advanced data base management software and hardware.

In FY 2000, the Census Bureau will continue to test various methods of data capture using state-of-the-art technology, explore potential uses of optical imaging technology; and contract with outside experts to utilize better artificial intelligence in census processing. We will select prototype technology and products for testing in a production environment.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA  
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Survey of program dynamics

		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base		2000 Enacted		Increase/ (Decrease) over base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Survey of program dynamics	Pos./BA	91	\$10,000	60	\$10,000	60	\$10,000	60	\$10,000	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	149	9,978	150		150		150		0	
Total	Pos./BA	91	10,000	60	10,000	60	10,000	60	10,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	149	9,978	150 1/		150		150		0	
Adjustments to obligations											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
		22									
Appropriation	Pos.	91	10,000	60	10,000	60	10,000	60	10,000	0	0

1/ Does not appear in budget appendix.

*Department of Commerce*  
*Bureau of the Census*  
*Salaries and Expenses*  
*JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

*Exhibit 12*

*Activity:* Survey of program dynamics

*Goal Statement*

The goal of Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) is to provide policy-makers with timely, accurate, cost effective and relevant socioeconomic data and information which can be used by federal and state public policy makers to evaluate the effects of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.

*Overview*

The SPD program will collect data necessary to determine the impact of welfare provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. Baseline characteristics come from data already collected by the Survey of Income and Program Participation.

*Base Program*

The SPD program collects data from a national sample of the population with a focus on people with low incomes which makes them likely to be receiving benefits or assistance from state welfare type programs. In particular, the survey collects information on welfare dependency, the beginning and end of welfare spells and the causes of repeat welfare spells, out-of-wedlock births, and information about the status of children. Baseline characteristics cover the 1992 to 1995 period, prior to enacting the Personal Responsibility and Work Reconciliation Act of 1996. The SPD began data collection in 1997 (collecting data for 1996) and is funded through 2002.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA  
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS  
(DOLLAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

Exhibit 16

Object Class	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted	2000 Base	2000 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$68,913	\$69,869	\$74,742	\$74,742	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	7,402	13,477	14,132	14,132	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,475	1,477	1,491	1,491	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	78,790	84,823	90,365	90,365	0
12.1 Civilian personnel Benefits	16,437	19,219	21,412	21,412	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	375	375	375	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	4,426	5,560	5,602	5,602	0
22 Transportation of things	622	182	184	184	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	6,292	6,481	6,650	6,650	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	119	2	2	2	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	3,021	2,940	3,051	3,051	0
24 Printing and reproduction	1,000	910	938	938	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4,397	5,598	5,598	5,598	0
25.2 Other services	2,287	4,322	4,587	4,587	0
25.3 Purchases of goods and svcs. from gov't accts.	4,775	5,101	7,463	7,463	0
25.4 Operations & maintenance of facilities	955	1,031	1,031	1,031	0
25.5 Research & development contracts	538	839	839	839	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	1	1	1	0
25.7 Maintenance of equipment	141	399	399	399	0
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	364	33	33	33	0
26 Supplies and materials	5,214	3,583	3,619	3,619	0
31 Equipment	7,291	4,748	4,795	4,795	0
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	136,669	146,147	156,944	156,944	0
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY			156,944	156,944	0

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA  
Survey of Program Dynamics  
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 16

Object Class	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted	2000 Base	2000 Enacted	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$3,556	\$3,731	\$3,731	\$3,731	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1,575	2,378	2,378	2,378	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	237	68	68	68	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	5,368	6,177	6,177	6,177	0
12.1 Civilian personnel Benefits	1,285	1,401	1,401	1,401	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	25	25	25	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	826	506	506	506	0
22 Transportation of things	57	9	9	9	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	279	279	279	279	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	65	65	65	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	64	170	170	170	0
24 Printing and reproduction	175	22	22	22	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	30	268	268	268	0
25.2 Other services	533	240	240	240	0
25.3 Purchases of goods and svcs. from gov't accts.	94	313	313	313	0
25.4 Operations & maintenance of facilities	0	82	82	82	0
25.5 Research & development contracts	0	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Maintenance of equipment	4	25	25	25	0
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	120	2	2	2	0
26 Supplies and materials	316	108	108	108	0
31 Equipment	827	308	308	308	0
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0

44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	9,978	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	9,978	10,000	10,000	10,000	0

Department of Commerce  
 Bureau of the Census  
 Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA  
 Survey of Program Dynamics  
 SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS  
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 16

	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted	2000 Base	2000 Enacted	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
Personnel financed from direct obligations					
-----					
Full-Time equivalent Employment:					
Full-time permanent	89	91	91	91	0
Other than full-time permanent	60	59	59	59	0
Total	149	150 1/	150	150	0
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	91	60	60	60	0
Other than full-time permanent	188	157	157	157	0
Total	279	217	217	217	0

1/ Does not appear in budget appendix.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Direct Obligations in thousands)

Object Class		2000 Adjustment to Base	2000 Base	2000 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
11	Personnel compensation				
11.1	Full-time permanent				
	Executive level	0	0	0	0
	Senior executive service	\$14	\$1,529	\$1,868	\$339
	General schedule	2,508	148,542	162,622	14,080
	Commissioned officers	0	0	0	0
	Wage board/wage ,marine	14	1,218	1,643	425
	Scientific & professional (PL 80-313)	0	0	0	0
	Senior foreign service	0	0	0	0
	Foreign service staff	0	0	0	0
	Foreign service nationals	0	0	0	0
	Consultants and experts	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	2,536	151,289	166,133	14,844
11.3	Other than full-time permanent				
	General schedule	184	55,446	506,958	451,512
	Wage board	2	132	7	(125)
	Experts & consultants	0	54	23	(31)
	Hourly	0	253,544	956,940	703,396
	Subtotal	186	309,176	1,463,928	1,154,752
11.5	Other personnel compensation				
	Overtime	0	0	0	0
	SES performance awards	0	0	0	0
	Cash awards	0	4,315	2,177	(2,138)
	Merit pay awards	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	0	4,315	2,177	(2,138)
11.8	Special personnel services payments				
	Foreign services officers (State)	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	2,722	464,780	1,632,238	1,167,458

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Direct Obligations in thousands)

Object Class	2000 Adjustment to Base	2000 Base	2000 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits				
Civil service retirement	(\$407)	\$3,827	\$5,099	\$1,272
Federal employees' retirement	457	22,436	21,564	(872)
Thrift savings plan	16	8,070	66,577	58,507
Federal insurance contribution act	276	38,382	59,374	20,992
Health insurance	124	20,365	26,918	6,553
Life insurance	0	1,084	1,363	279
Employees' compensation fund	1	3,220	614	(2,606)
Civil service retirement disability fund	0	66	1,626	1,560
Other	0	169	48	(121)
Subtotal	467	97,619	183,183	85,564
13 Benefits for former personnel				
Severance pay	0	0	0	0
Unemployment compensation	0	289	389	100
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	289	389	100
21 Travel and transportation of persons				
Common carrier	0	10,788	456	(10,332)
Mileage	0	25,388	23,855	(1,533)
Per diem/actual	85	11,199	527	(10,672)
Vehicular	0	9,400	90	(9,310)
Other	0	2,643	125,506	122,863
[Overseas estimates]				
Subtotal	85	59,418	150,434	91,016
22 Transportation of Things	0	3,481	21,418	17,937
[Overseas estimates]				
23.1 Rental payments of GSA	73	15,362	14,994	(368)
23.2 Rental payments to others	16	51,098	100,771	49,673

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Direct Obligations in thousands)

Object Class	2000 Adjustment to Base	2000 Base	2000 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges				
Rental of ADP equipment	0	0	0	0
Rental of office copying equipment	4	\$320	\$469	\$149
Other equipment rental	0	0	0	0
Federal telecommunications system	30	6,671	49,310	42,639
Other telecommunications services	0	0	0	0
Postal Service by USPS	44	6,011	167,395	161,384
Other	0	813	53,385	52,572
Subtotal	78	13,815	270,559	256,744
24 Printing				
Publications	15	1,319	760	(559)
Public use forms	69	364	45	(319)
Envelopes	0	28	5	(23)
Other	12	150,962	14,403	(136,559)
Subtotal	96	152,673	15,213	(137,460)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services				
Management & professional support services	3	11,128	1,598	(9,530)
Studies, analyses & evaluation	12	82,698	12,040	(70,658)
Engineering & technical services	2	41,650	4,997	(36,653)
Subtotal	17	135,476	18,635	(116,841)

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Direct Obligations in thousands)

Object Class	2000 Adjustment to Base	2000 Base	2000 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
25.2 Other Services				
Training:	6	3,298	2,973	(325)
University	0	240	213	(27)
Other	6	3,058	2,760	(298)
GSA reimbursable services	0	0	0	0
ADP services	0	0	0	0
Telecommunications services	0	0	0	0
Other non-government contracts	413	79,420	367,457	288,037
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	419	82,718	370,430	287,712
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government Accounts	86	42,288	33,441	(8,847)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	3	2,498	7,366	4,868
25.5 Research and development contracts	23	16,001	7,433	(8,568)
25.6 Medical care	0	2	1	(1)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	22	4,743	881	(3,862)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0	67	3	(64)
26 Supplies and materials				
Office supplies	\$27	\$16,304	\$17,849	\$1,545
ADP supplies	29	3,155	3,166	11
Other	5	1,144	73	(1,071)
Subtotal	61	20,603	21,088	485
31 Equipment				
Office machines and equipment	134	3,191	2,206	(985)
ADP hardware	82	13,298	87,380	74,082
ADP software	2	294	106	(188)
Other	78	18,552	16,585	(1,967)
Subtotal	296	35,335	106,277	70,942

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Direct Obligations in thousands)

Object Class		2000 Adjustment to Base	2000 Base	2000 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0
41	grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0
	Undistributed data access and dissemination system offset				
99	Total obligations	4,464	1,198,266	2,954,754	1,756,488
	Less prior year recoveries		(40,000)	(40,000)	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY</b>		<b>\$4,464</b>	<b>\$1,158,266</b>	<b>\$2,914,754</b>	<b>\$1,756,488</b>

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries and Expenses  
Appropriation Language and Code Citations:

1. For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, \$156,944,000.

13 U.S.C. 4, 6, 8(b), 12, 61-63, 181, 182, 301-307, 401; 15 U.S.C. 1516, 4901 et seq.; 19 U.S.C. 1484(e), 2354, 2393; 44 U.S.C. 1343.

13 U.S.C. 4 authorizes the Secretary to "perform the functions and duties imposed upon him by this title," or he may delegate any of them "to such officers and employees of the Department of Commerce as he may designate."

13 U.S.C. 6, 8(b), 12, 61-63, 182, 301-307 provide for (1) acquisition of information from other organizations, public and private; (2) conducting joint statistical projects with nonprofit organizations or agencies; (3) conducting mechanical and electronic developmental work as needed; (4) collection and publication of statistics on fats and oils; (5) collection and publication of statistics relating to the domestic apparel and textile industries; (6) collection and publication of quarterly financial statistics of business operations; (7) conducting current surveys on statistical subjects covered by periodic censuses; and (8) compilation and publication of information on imports, exports, and mode of transportation.

13 U.S.C. 181 provides that "The Secretary...shall annually produce and publish for each state, county, and local unit of general purpose government which has a population of fifty thousand or more, current data on total population and population characteristics and... shall biennially produce and publish for other local units of general purpose government current data on total population."

13 U.S.C. 401 provides that "The Bureau of the Census shall exchange with the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce information collected under this title, and under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act, that pertains to any business enterprise that is operating in the United States, if the Secretary of Commerce determines such information is appropriate to augment and improve the quality of data collected under the

International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act."

15 U.S.C. 1516 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce shall have control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department...He shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and he may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise."

15 U.S.C. 4901 et seq. provides that "The Secretary (of Commerce) shall establish the (National Trade) Data Bank. The Secretary shall manage the Data Bank."

19 U.S.C. 1484(e) provides that "The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States International Trade Commission are authorized and directed to establish... an enumeration of articles...comprehending all merchandise imported into the United States and exported from the United States, and shall seek, in conjunction with statistical programs for domestic production and programs for achieving international harmonization of trade statistics, to establish the comparability thereof with such enumeration of articles."

19 U.S.C. 2354 provides that "Whenever the (International Trade) Commission begins an investigation...with respect to an industry, the Commission shall immediately notify the Secretary (of Commerce) of such investigation, and the Secretary shall immediately begin a study of:

- (1) the number of firms in the domestic industry producing the like or directly competitive article which have been or are likely to be certified as eligible for adjustment assistance, and
- (2) the extent to which the orderly adjustment of such firms to the import competition may be facilitated through the use of existing programs."

19 U.S.C. 2393 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor shall establish and maintain a program to monitor imports of articles into the United States which will reflect changes in the volume of such imports, the relation of such imports to changes in domestic production, changes in employment within domestic industries producing articles like or directly competitive with such imports, and the extent to which such changes in production and employment are concentrated in specific geographic regions of the United States."

44 U.S.C. 1343 provides that "In addition to the usual number of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, twelve

thousand copies shall be printed: three thousand for the Senate, six thousand for the House of Representatives, and three thousand for distribution by the Secretary of Commerce."

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries and Expenses  
CONSULTING AND RELATED SERVICES  
(Obligations in thousands)

Exhibit 34

	<u>FY 1998 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1999 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2000 Estimate</u>
Management and professional support svcs.	\$1,584	\$1,992	\$1,992
Studies, analysis and evaluations	1,759	2,263	2,263
Engineering and technical services	1,054	1,343	1,343
Management and support services for research and development	0	0	0
 TOTAL	 4,397	 5,598	 5,598

The principal uses of advisory and assistance services in the salaries and expenses appropriation are to make the data collected by the Census Bureau more useful to the user community.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Page  
No.

	Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
Appropriation Available, 1999	3,390	\$1,193,802	14,460	\$1,212,208
less: obligations from prior years	0	0	0	(12,000)
less: Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0	0	(6,406)
plus: 2000 Adjustments to base	0	4,464	0	4,464
less: Prior year recoveries	0	(40,000)	0	0
2000 Base Request	3,390	1,158,266	14,460	1,198,266
less (or plus): 2000 Program Changes	302	1,756,488	44,591	1,756,488
2000 Estimate	3,692	\$2,914,754	59,051	\$2,954,754

Comparison by activity/  
subactivity with subtotals  
by activity:

		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Economic statistics programs:											
Economic census	Pos./BA	724	\$63,700	391	\$50,546	391	\$52,263	391	\$46,444	0	(\$5,819)
	FTE/Obl.	937	62,129	521	54,083	521	52,263	520	46,444	(1)	(5,819)
Census of governments	Pos./BA	33	2,836	24	3,735	24	4,594	24	4,318	0	(276)
	FTE/Obl.	38	2,788	36	3,816	36	4,594	36	4,318	0	(276)
Subtotal	Pos./BA	757	66,536	415	54,281	415	56,857	415	50,762	0	(6,095)
	FTE/Obl.	975	64,917	557	57,899	557	56,857	556	50,762	(1)	(6,095)
Demographic statistics programs:											
Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	43	5,200	43	5,260	43	5,300	43	5,300	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	45	5,111	64	5,431	64	5,300	64	5,300	0	0
Decennial census	Pos./BA	978	385,887	2,379	1,037,836	2,597	1,017,836	2,910	2,789,545	313	1,771,709
	FTE/Obl.	3,984	386,266	12,892	1,047,632	13,136	1,057,836	57,885	2,829,545	44,749	1,771,709
Subtotal	Pos./BA	1,021	391,087	2,422	1,043,096	2,640	1,023,136	2,953	2,794,845	313	1,771,709
	FTE/Obl.	4,029	391,377	12,956	1,053,063	13,200	1,063,136	57,949	2,834,845	44,749	1,771,709

Comparison by activity/ subactivity with subtotals by activity:		1998		1999		2000		2000		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Actual		Enacted		Base		Estimate			
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Continuous measurement	Pos./BA	109	16,600	218	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	186	16,671	244	20,256	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA	19	3,800	46	4,478	46	4,805	46	4,805	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	20	3,614	53	5,614	53	4,805	53	4,805	0	0
Electronic information collection	Pos./BA	34	6,000	43	7,457	43	7,939	43	7,939	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	36	5,954	63	7,907	63	7,939	63	7,939	0	0
Geographic Support	Pos./BA	249	43,000	246	41,742	246	42,532	235	33,406	(11)	(9,126)
	FTE/Obl.	345	43,162	587	42,679	587	42,532	430	33,406	(157)	(9,126)
Data processing systems	Pos./BA	0	24,790	0	22,748	0	22,997	0	22,997	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	24,073	0	24,790	0	22,997	0	22,997	0	0
TOTALS	Pos./BA	2,189	551,813	3,390	1,193,802	3,390	1,158,266	3,692	2,914,754	302	1,756,488
	FTE/Obl.	5,591	549,768	14,460	1,212,208	14,460	1,198,266	59,051	2,954,754	44,591	1,756,488
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries		0	(3,190)	0	(12,000)	0	(40,000)	0	(40,000)	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year		0	(1,171)	0	(6,406)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year		0	6,406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts (P.L. 105-277)					(10,900)						
Transfer to other accounts (P.L. 105-277)			4,000		4,000						
Appropriation	Pos	2,189	\$555,813	3,390	\$1,186,902	3,390	\$1,158,266	3,692	\$2,914,754	302	\$1,756,488

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
SUMMARY OF FINANCING  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 7

	1998 1_ Actual	1999 1_ Enacted	2000 Base	2000 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligations	\$549,768	\$1,212,208	\$1,198,266	\$2,954,754	\$1,756,488
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal funds	0	0	0	0	0
Trust funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Net of Recoveries/Transfer	(3,190)	(12,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(1,171)	(6,406)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	6,406	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance lapsing	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Authority	551,813	1,193,802	1,158,266	2,914,754	1,756,488
Financing from transfers:					
Transfers from other accounts		(10,900)			
Transfers to other accounts	4,000	4,000			
Appropriation	555,813	1,186,902	1,158,266	2,914,754	1,756,488

1\_/ This funding level reflects the \$4 million transfer from the Census Bureau to the Government Printing Office for Census Monitoring Board expenses as authorized by Section 210 of PL 105-277.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
SUMMARY OF FINANCING  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 7

	1998 1_ Actual	1999 1_ Enacted	2000 Base	2000 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligations	\$549,768	\$1,212,208	\$1,198,266	\$2,954,754	\$1,756,488
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal funds	0	0	0	0	0
Trust funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Net of Recoveries/Transfer	(3,190)	(12,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(1,171)	(6,406)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	6,406	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance lapsing	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Authority	551,813	1,193,802	1,158,266	2,914,754	1,756,488
Financing from transfers:					
Transfers from other accounts		(10,900)			
Transfers to other accounts	4,000	4,000			
Appropriation	555,813	1,186,902	1,158,266	2,914,754	1,756,488

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Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 8

	FTE	Amount
Other Changes:		
1999 Pay raise		721
2000 Pay raise		2,408
Within-grade step increase		4,338
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		(779)
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		979
Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)		33
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)		587
Health insurance		239
Employees Compensation Fund		35
Travel:		
Per diem		53
Rent payments to GSA		160
Federal Telecommunications System		57
Postage		70
Printing and reproduction		61
General Pricing Level Adjustment:		
Transportation of things		3
Communications and utilities		4
Other services		398
Supplies and materials		42
Equipment		228
Subtotal, other changes	0	9,637
Less amount absorbed		(5,173)
Total, adjustments to base	0	4,464

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 8

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General Pricing Level Adjustment:		
Transportation of things		3
Communications and utilities		4
Other services		398
Supplies and materials		42
Equipment		228
Subtotal, other changes	0	9,637
Less amount absorbed		(5,173)
Total, adjustments to base	0	4,464

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
JUSTIFICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 9

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Pay raise</u> .....	0	3,129

Full-year cost of 1999 pay increase and related costs:

The 1999 Presidents budget assumes a pay raise of 3.6% to be effective on January 1, 1999.

Total cost in FY 2000 of the FY 1999 pay increase. ....	2,582,774
Less amount funded in FY 1999.....	<u>(1,862,000)</u>
Adjustment for 1999 pay raise.....	720,774

2000 pay increase and related costs:

A general pay raise of 4.4% is assumed to be effective January 1, 2000.

Total cost in FY 2000 of the FY 2000 pay increase.....	2,408,000
Less amount absorbed in 2000 .....	<u>0</u>
Total, adjustment for 2000 payraise.....	2,408,000

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Within-grade step increase</u> .....	0	\$4,338
An increase of \$4,337,963 is required to cover the cost of within-grade step increases. This estimate reflects the net cost of step increases which will be earned in 2000.		
Estimated number of within-grade step increases.....		4,948
Step increases not earned due to turnover (7.3% x 4,948).....		361
Average step above step 1 per separation.....		3
Average cost per within-grade increase.....		957
Gross cost of scheduled step increases (\$957 x 4,948).....		4,735,236
Less savings due to separations (\$957 x 361 x 3).....		<u>(1,036,431)</u>
Subtotal, personnel compensation.....		3,698,805
Benefits.....		<u>639,158</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....		4,337,963

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)</u> .....	0	(\$779)

The number of employees covered by Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) continues to drop as positions become vacant and are filled by employees who are covered by the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS).

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will decrease from 51.5% in 1999 to 36.8% in 2000. The agency contribution rate will remain 8.51% in 2000. This will result in a decrease of \$778,691

Regular employees:

2000 \$62,247,000 x .368 x .0851.....	1,949,377
1999 \$62,247,000 x .515 x .0851.....	<u>2,728,068</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	(778,691)

<u>Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)</u> .....	0	979
--	---	-----

The number of employees covered by FERS continues to rise as employees covered by CSRS leave and are replaced by employees covered by FERS.

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will increase from 48.5% in 1999 to 63.2% in 2000. The agency contribution rate will remain 10.7% in 2000. This will result in an increase of \$979,083.

Regular employees:

2000 \$62,247,000 x .632 x .107.....	4,209,391
1999 \$62,247,000 x .485 x .107.....	<u>3,230,308</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	979,083

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
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<u>Thrift Savings Plan (TSP).....</u>	0	\$33
---------------------------------------	---	------

The cost of agency contributions to the Thrift Savings Plan will rise as FERS participation increases. The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will decrease from 3.8% in 1999 to 3.0% in 2000, but FERS participation rates will increase from 48.5% to 63.2% in 2000. This will result in an increase of \$32,991.

Regular employees:		
2000	$\$62,247,000 \times .632 \times .030$ .....	1,180,203
1999	$\$62,247,000 \times .485 \times .038$ .....	<u>1,147,212</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....		32,991

<u>Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA).....</u>	0	587
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As the percentage of payroll covered by FERS rises, the cost of OASDI contributions will increase. In addition, the maximum salary subject to OASDI tax will rise from \$70,725 in 1999 to \$73,275 in 2000. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in 2000.

Regular employees covered by FERS:		
2000	$\$62,247,000 \times .632 \times .980 \times .062$ .....	2,390,305
1999	$\$62,247,000 \times .485 \times .969 \times .062$ .....	<u>1,813,743</u>
Subtotal.....		576,562
Other employees not covered by a retirement system:		
2000	$\$1,074,000 \times .632 \times .980 \times .062$ .....	41,242
1999	$\$1,074,000 \times .485 \times .969 \times .062$ .....	<u>31,294</u>
Subtotal.....		9,948
Total, adjustment-to-base.....		586,510

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
--	------------	---------------

<u>Health insurance.....</u>	0	239
------------------------------	---	-----

Effective January 1998, the bureau's contribution to Federal employee health insurance premiums increased by 6.4%. Applied against the 1999 estimate of \$3,733,000 the increase will be \$238,912.

Employees Compensation Fund

The Employees Compensation Fund Bill for the year ending June, 1998 is \$35,001 higher than the bill ending June 30, 1997. The charges will be reimbursed to the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147. 0 35

Per diem increase..... 0 53

Effective January 1, 1998, the General Services Administration raised per diem rates. This results in an increase of 6.7%. This percentage was applied to the 1999 estimate of \$794,000 to arrive at an increase of \$53,198.

Rental Payments to GSA..... 0 160

GSA rates are projected to increase 2.6% over the 1999 cost of \$6,145,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of \$159,770.

Federal Telecommunications..... 0 57

The Telecommunications Act of 1996 provides for a surcharge of 4.9% for FTS2000 to cover costs of providing universal service effective January 1, 1998. The percentage increase applied to the 1999 estimate of \$1,162,000 results in an increase of \$56,938.

Postage Rate Increase..... 0 70

The Postal Rate Commission implemented a 3% rate increase. This percentage was applied to the 1999 estimate \$2,322,000 to arrive at an increase of \$69,660.

FTE    Amount

<u>GPO printing</u> .....	0	61
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GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 3.1%. This percentage was applied to the 1999 estimate of \$1,968,000 to arrive at an increase of \$61,008.

<u>General Pricing Level Adjustment</u> .....	0	675
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This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.0% for FY 2000 where the prices that the Government pays are established through the market system. Factors are applied to the following sub-object classes that result in the following adjustments-to-base: transportation of things \$2,600; communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage) \$3,590; other services \$397,650, supplies and materials \$42,000; and equipment. \$228,000.

	<hr/>	<hr/>
Subtotal, adjustments to base.....	0	9,637
Less amount absorbed .....		<u>(5,173)</u>
Total, adjustments-to-base .....	0	4,464

Department of Commerce  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs

Subactivity: Economic census

<u>Line Item</u>		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Direction	Pos./BA	14	\$2,819	41	\$6,558	41	\$5,215	33	\$4,773	(8)	(\$442)
	FTE/Obl.	16	2,638	41	6,558	41	5,215	33	4,773	(8)	(442)
Content Determination and Design	Pos./BA	1	195	8	702	8	782	0	0	(8)	(782)
	FTE/Obl.	6	857	8	702	8	782	0	0	(8)	(782)
Mail List Development and Mailout	Pos./BA	21	6,222	28	1,843	28	2,190	0	0	(28)	(2,190)
	FTE/Obl.	21	5,567	28	1,843	28	2,190	0	0	(28)	(2,190)
Collection and Processing	Pos./BA	678	52,954	210	31,510	210	34,699	134	19,653	(76)	(15,046)
	FTE/Obl.	880	51,585	323	35,047	323	34,699	236	19,653	(87)	(15,046)
Publication and Dissemination	Pos./BA	10	1,510	104	9,933	104	9,377	224	22,018	120	12,641
	FTE/Obl.	14	1,482	121	9,933	121	9,377	251	22,018	130	12,641
Total	Pos./BA	724	63,700	391	50,546	391	52,263	391	46,444	0	(5,819)
	FTE/Obl.	937	62,129	521	54,083	521	52,263	520	46,444	(1)	(5,819)
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries			21		(816)						
Unobligated balance, start of year			(1,171)		(2,721)						
Unobligated balance, end of year			2,721								
Transfer from other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	724	63,700	391	50,546	391	52,263	391	46,444	0	(5,819)

Department of Commerce  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs

Subactivity: Economic census

<u>Line Item</u>		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Direction	Pos./BA	14	\$2,819	41	\$6,558	41	\$5,215	33	\$4,773	(8)	(\$442)
	FTE/Obl.	16	2,638	41	6,558	41	5,215	33	4,773	(8)	(442)
Content Determination and Design	Pos./BA	1	195	8	702	8	782	0	0	(8)	(782)
	FTE/Obl.	6	857	8	702	8	782	0	0	(8)	(782)
Mail List Development and Mailout	Pos./BA	21	6,222	28	1,843	28	2,190	0	0	(28)	(2,190)
	FTE/Obl.	21	5,567	28	1,843	28	2,190	0	0	(28)	(2,190)
Collection and Processing	Pos./BA	678	52,954	210	31,510	210	34,699	134	19,653	(76)	(15,046)
	FTE/Obl.	880	51,585	323	35,047	323	34,699	236	19,653	(87)	(15,046)
Publication and Dissemination	Pos./BA	10	1,510	104	9,933	104	9,377	224	22,018	120	12,641
	FTE/Obl.	14	1,482	121	9,933	121	9,377	251	22,018	130	12,641
Total	Pos./BA	724	63,700	391	50,546	391	52,263	391	46,444	0	(5,819)
	FTE/Obl.	937	62,129	521	54,083	521	52,263	520	46,444	(1)	(5,819)
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries			21		(816)						
Unobligated balance, start of year			(1,171)		(2,721)						
Unobligated balance, end of year			2,721								
Transfer from other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	724	63,700	391	50,546	391	52,263	391	46,444	0	(5,819)

*Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

*Exhibit 12*

*Activity:* Economic statistics programs

*Subactivity:* Economic census

*Goal Statement*

The goal of the economic census is to provide the nation with comprehensive, detailed, and authoritative facts about the structure of the U.S. economy. Its aim is to establish the statistical foundation for economic analyses by government and business. In doing so, the economic census directly supports the Department's mission to ensure and enhance economic opportunity for all Americans by working in partnership with businesses, communities, and workers.

*Overview*

Title 13 U.S.C. 131 requires the censuses of manufactures, mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trade, service industries, transportation and other businesses every five years, covering the years ending in 2 and 7. The economic census also includes several related programs that provide statistics on transportation characteristics and information on the economic characteristics of companies operating multiple locations. Historically the economic census has included the census of the Outlying Areas (Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam and Northern Mariana Islands) and surveys of businesses owned by women and minorities. The results of the census are summarized and presented for various classifications such as kind-of business, geographic locations at various levels of aggregation, sales size, employment size, legal form of organization and degree of specialization.

The 1997 Economic Census consists of eight core program components and four related data collections. The core components are separately tailored for each major domestic business sector, provide comprehensive and detailed information on the structure of the U.S. nonfarm economy, and are the cornerstone of our Nation's economic statistics programs. The related data collections are more specialized and provide supplementary information on businesses owned by minorities, supplementary information on expenditures and expenses for non-goods producing businesses, detailed information on trucking characteristics, and periodic census information on the economies of Puerto Rico and the outlying territories.

The 1997 Economic Census will describe over 21 million establishments engaged in manufacturing, construction, retail, wholesale, transportation, communication, utilities, finance, insurance, real estate and other service industries. The Census Bureau minimizes respondent burden by sending questionnaires to fewer than 25 percent of these establishments. Administrative records are used to obtain information from the remaining establishments, which include the smaller businesses.

The economic census represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the U.S. economy, providing essential information to government and business. It furnishes an important part of the framework for composite measures such as the gross domestic product, and Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) input-output analyses that provide important information about market sectors such as manufacturing. The National Accounts and practically all major government economic statistical series are directly or indirectly dependent on the economic census. Statistics and analyses produced by BEA, BLS, the Federal Reserve, DoE, and the Census Bureau will be irreparably damaged if funding for the economic census is significantly reduced. In forecasting and planning, census results are especially useful to analyze the domestic product in terms of the elements which determine its size and composition. The economic census makes this possible by providing weights and benchmarks for indexes of industrial production, productivity and prices. The census furnishes benchmarks and sampling lists for the Census Bureau's current economic programs and for many data series at other federal agencies. Business enterprises, trade associations, banks, investors, research groups, educational institutions and unions use data from the census for the purpose of planning expansion programs, selecting locations for new establishments, forecasting sales trends, determining market potential, forecasting sales and advertising performance, and performing other analyses. The information is used to revise the Standard Industrial Classification system and to update the Standard Statistical Establishment List.

*Economic Censuses Program Components (dollars in millions)*

	FY 1999 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2000 <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Core Programs</u>		
Retail Trade	\$10.8	\$ 9.6
Services	8.6	7.7
Manufactures	8.0	7.2
Wholesale Trade	5.1	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4.5	4.1
Construction	2.6	2.3
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	1.7	1.5
Minerals	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Subtotal	\$42.6	\$38.0
<u>Related Programs</u>		
Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises	4.0	5.2
Truck Inventory and Use Program	2.1	1.6
Census of Puerto Rico and Outlying Areas	1.0	1.0
Business Expenditure Survey	<u>.8</u>	<u>.6</u>
Subtotal	\$7.9	\$ 8.4
TOTAL, Budget Authority	\$50.5	\$46.4

*Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses & Programs  
Decrease for FY 2000  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

*Exhibit 13*

*Activity:* Economic statistics programs  
*Subactivity:* Economic census

		<u>2000 Base</u>		<u>2000 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase/(Decrease) Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Economic census	Pos./BA	391	\$52,263	391	\$46,444	0	(\$5,819)
	FTE/Obl.	521	52,263	520	46,444	(1)	(5,819)

Economic census (+0 permanent positions; -1 FTE; -\$5,819,000). Fiscal Year 2000 is the sixth and last year in the six year 1997 Economic Census funding cycle. The FY 2000 request of \$46.4 million is \$4.1 million less than the FY 1999 appropriation. The focus of activity for FY 2000 will be on the publication and dissemination of information collected and processed in the previous two years. We will concentrate staff effort on the preparation of the data for publication. Summary tables will be reviewed for accuracy and to assure that no data are published that would disclose the operations of individual businesses. Additional telephone calls to individual companies will be made, if necessary, to correct the summary data to be published.

By the end of the fiscal year, we will have released all but a handful of reports as part of the 1997 Economic Census. We provide data in a variety of different media, including printed reports, CD-ROMS, and the Internet. These operations cross all line items and apply to each census.

FY 2000 also is the first year in the 2002 Economic Census cycle. We will begin planning activities related to design and content of the forms for 2002. We also will begin to contact data users and respondents to assure that data included on census forms are useful and reportable, with a minimum of respondent burden.

*Direction (\$4,773,000, -442,000 from FY 2000 base).* Direction includes planning and support activities necessary to conduct the census. Specific activities are the design and testing of collection and processing systems, pretest activities, and overall direction and coordination of the census. In FY 2000, we will continue support activities necessary to conduct the 1997 Economic Census, and begin to plan the 2002 Economic Census. There is a small drop in the funding for support activities, accounted for by the decrease in programming support necessary for publication and dissemination of the data from the 1997 Economic Census.

*Content Determination/Design (\$0 -\$782,000).* Activities include clearance of the more than 500 industry specific census forms content with industry and Government analysts, respondents, and other data users. This line item also includes all design and printing of the census forms. No funds are allocated to this line item for FY 2000. All work relating to content determination /design ends in FY 1999.

*Mail List Development and Mailout (\$0 -\$2,190,000).* Includes all activities associated with preparing the census file of more than 10 million businesses. This includes program specifications, procurement and processing of administrative records, programming activities, and labeling and assembly of mail packages. Postage costs also are included in this line item. No funds are allocated to this line item for FY 2000. All work related to mail list development and mailout ends in FY 1999.

*Collection and Processing (\$19,653,000, -\$15,046,000).* Includes all collection and clerical operations conducted in our Jeffersonville, Indiana processing office, such as check-in of forms, data capture, all incoming and outgoing telephone operations, correspondence, computer edit of data, and the correction of erroneous and/or inconsistent establishment information. The decrease in the funding for collection and processing relates to the completion of the major professional staff activities associated with collection and processing of economic census data. In FY 2000, the focus of the professional staff will shift from the collection and processing of data to preparation of the data for publication and dissemination. Staff will have completed correcting thousands of complex edit rejects and resolving large company reporting problems. In addition, most of the activities associated with the collection and processing for the minority-and-women-owned business program also will be completed. There will, however, still be some programming activities occurring that are related to the minority-and-women-owned business program and other census follow-surveys.

*Publication and Dissemination (\$22,018,000 +\$12,641,000).* This line item includes all operations related to final review of the data, publication and dissemination of the census information to the data users. This activity includes printing of selected reports and development of CD-ROMS and Internet offerings covering nearly 700 individual products on an industry, geographic area, or subject basis. In FY 2000, efforts are centered on the publication and dissemination of data from the economic census.

#### Performance Measures

Outputs:

- ▶ Remaining 50% (of 700) NAICS-based reports released.
- ▶ 100% of core census reports released on a Standard Classification (SIC) code basis.

Outcomes:

- ▶ Improved public perception and cooperation.
- ▶ Products of maximum user utility.
- ▶ Increased data accessibility and availability.

	<u><b>FY 2000</b></u>	<u><b>FY 2001</b></u>	<u><b>FY 2002</b></u>	<u><b>FY 2003</b></u>	<u><b>FY 2004</b></u>
<b>Direct Obligations:</b>					
<b>Uncapitalized</b>	\$42,868	\$41,593	\$44,455	\$75,745	\$54,580
<b>Budget Authority</b>	46,444	\$44,439	\$45,884	\$80,882	\$56,682
<b>Outlays</b>	39,756	42,538	45,581	73,532	61,764
<b>FTE</b>	520	477			

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs  
Subactivity: Economic census

Object Class	2000 Estimates
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	(30)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	(3)
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	(33)
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	(9)
13 Benefits for former personnel	9
21 Travel and transportation of persons	(187)
22 Transportation of things	(4)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	66
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	(620)
24 Printing and reproduction	528
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	(1,547)
25.2 Other services	(447)
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	(1,596)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	11
25.5 Research and development of persons	286
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	(328)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	(7)
26 Supplies and materials	(1,109)
31 Equipment	(832)
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	(\$5,819)

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs  
Subactivity: Economic census

Object Class	2000 Estimates
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	(30)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	(3)
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
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41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	(\$5,819)

Department of Commerce  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs  
Subactivity: Census of governments

<u>Line Item</u>		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Direction	Pos./BA	4	\$468	2	\$735	2	\$422	2	\$450	0	\$28
	FTE/Obl.	5	755	3	735	3	422	3	450	0	28
Content Determination and Design	Pos./BA	3	430	0	0	0	0	10	1,718	10	1,718
	FTE/Obl.	4	298	0	0	0	0	14	1,718	14	1,718
Mail List Development and Mailout	Pos./BA	5	358	2	186	2	269	5	600	3	331
	FTE/Obl.	5	413	2	186	2	269	5	600	3	331
Collection and Processing	Pos./BA	19	1,342	15	1,810	15	2,717	6	1,400	(9)	(1,317)
	FTE/Obl.	22	1,059	22	1,891	22	2,717	12	1,400	(10)	(1,317)
Publication and Dissemination	Pos./BA	2	238	5	1,004	5	1,186	1	150	(4)	(1,036)
	FTE/Obl.	2	263	9	1,004	9	1,186	2	150	(7)	(1,036)
Total											
	Pos./BA	33	2,836	24	3,735	24	4,594	24	4,318	0	(276)
	FTE/Obl.	38	2,788	36	3,816	36	4,594	36	4,318	0	(276)
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries					(33)						
Unobligated balance, start of year					(48)						
Unobligated balance, end of year			48								
Appropriation											
	Pos.	33	2,836	24	3,735	24	4,594	24	4,318	0	(276)

*Department of Commerce*  
*Bureau of the Census*  
*Periodic Censuses and Programs*  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**

*Exhibit 12*

*Activity:* Economic statistics programs

*Subactivity:* Census of governments

*Goal Statement*

The goal of the census of governments is to provide authoritative benchmark figures in the areas of public finance and public employment; local government organization, powers and activities; State and local fiscal relationships; and property tax administration and related subjects. The census is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of State and local governments.

*Overview*

Title 13 U.S.C. 161 requires the census of governments every five years. Title 13 requires “each such census shall include, but not be limited to, data on taxes and tax valuations, governmental receipts, expenditures, indebtedness, and employees of states, counties, cities and other governmental units.” The Census Bureau has conducted the census of governments since 1957. The 1997 Census of Governments will include over 91,000 independent local governments and hundreds of thousands of subordinate agencies. This complex and ever changing universe is a major contributor to the economy, accounting for 11% of the GDP and 13% of total civilian employment.

The census of governments represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the public sector of the U.S. economy, providing essential information to the Congress and federal agencies in planning and appraising programs involving intergovernmental relationships and federal revenue and debt policies. The census contributes an important part of the framework for composite measures - such as the gross domestic product, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ input-output analyses that provide important information about market sectors such as manufacturing.

Findings from the census of governments are also used by: state legislative and executive agencies, local government officials, and civic groups to compare financing, employment levels, employee pay, and operations among geographic areas; financial and business firms concerned with municipal security ratings and relative levels of taxation and expenditure in particular areas for market research purposes; and economic research agencies, textbook writers, and educators to describe the nature, scale, and trends of governmental activities in the United States.

*Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses & Programs  
Decrease for FY 2000  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

*Activity: Economic statistics programs*

*Subactivity: Census of governments*

	<u>2000 Base</u>		<u>2000 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase/(Decrease) Over Base</u>	
	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Pos./BA	24	\$4,594	24	\$4,318	0	(\$276)
FTE/Obl.	36	4,594	36	4,318	0	(276)

Census of Governments ( +0 permanent positions; +0 FTE; -\$276,000). Fiscal year 2000 is the first year in the five-year cycle of the 2002 Census of Governments. In FY 2000, our efforts will concentrate on planning and preparation for the content, coverage, methodologies and procedures appropriate for the several component surveys and programs that will constitute the census.

*Direction* ( \$335,000,-\$87,000 from FY 2000 base). Includes overall planning as well as coordination of support activities necessary to conduct the census. Specific activities are the design and testing of appropriate data collection and processing systems, overall direction and coordination of the component surveys and programs that will be conducted for this census, and development/implementation of coordination activities with data users and data providers. The work in FY 2000 will consist of a review and critique of prior census activities; discussions with data users and suppliers; discussions with Census organizations; and establishment of the preliminary calendar.

*Content Determination/Design* (\$0,+ \$0). Activities include the review and assessment of the data content for each component survey/program and the coordination of these data needs with data providers and data users. This also includes the preparation of appropriate clearance packages for submission to the Office of Management and Budget and the preparation of data collection questionnaires. No funds are allocated to this line item in FY 2000.

*Mail List Development and Mailout* ( \$241,000, \$-28,000 from FY 2000 base). Includes all activities associated with the preparation and maintenance of the master directory file of state and local government units and agencies/institutions essential for conducting the multiple surveys and programs that constitute the census of governments. Among these activities are legal research to identify and classify new and reorganized government units and the preparation of pre-lists for review and comment by experts in each state. Included are planning and oversight responsibilities for gathering essential characteristics data for each of the nearly 90,000 local governments. In FY 2000, we will redesign and update the Governments Integrated Directory to accommodate census plans and begin working with state and federal officials to identify secondary sources of census of governments information.

*Collection and Processing* (\$3,066,000,+\$349,000 from FY 2000 base). Includes all data collection and processing operations for each of the census of governments' surveys and programs. These include traditional mail canvass survey operations, field enumeration activities, and electronic reporting methodologies. Specific operations include initial and followup requests for data; receipt and control of information provided by respondents; data entry; data editing, review and correction; and analysis of data records and files. In FY 2000, we will begin designing the software for collection, data entry and editing. We will begin negotiating with state data providers about the format, content and delivery of census of governments data.

*Publication and Dissemination* (\$676,000, -\$510,000 from FY 2000 base). This activity includes all operations related to the final review of data for public release, tabulation and publication (electronic and hard copy) of census findings, and dissemination of information to data users. Activities during FY 2000 will be limited to coordination and general planning in conjunction with activities described in the activities above.

### Performance Measures

#### Outputs:

- ▶ Release Government Finance reports and all electronic data files in easily usable formats.
- ▶ Develop detailed plan for the 2002 Census of Governments

Outcomes:

- ▶ Provide timely dissemination of the census of governments results.
- ▶ Improve data accessibility and utility for users.
- ▶ Ensure proper allocation of resources for census of governments work.

	<b><u>FY 2000</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2001</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2002</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2003</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2004</u></b>
<b>Direct Obligations:</b>					
<b>Uncapitalized</b>	\$2,276	\$3,263	\$5,128	\$5,305	\$4,641
<b>Budget Authority</b>	\$4,318	\$3,487	\$5,356	\$5,534	\$4,919
<b>Outlays</b>	3,644	3,446	4,963	5,497	5,048
<b>FTE</b>	36	39			

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs

Subactivity: Census of governments

Object Class	2000 Estimates
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	4
21 Travel and transportation of persons	(38)
22 Transportation of things	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	24
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	1
24 Printing and reproduction	(98)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	47
25.2 Other services	160
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	244
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	9
25.5 Research and development of persons	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	12
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	(175)
31 Equipment	(467)
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	(\$276)

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs

Subactivity: Census of governments

Object Class	2000 Estimates
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	4
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43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	(\$276)

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Demographic statistics programs  
Subactivity: Intercensal demographic estimates

		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	43	\$5,200	43	\$5,260	43	\$5,300	43	\$5,300	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	45	5,111	64	5,431	64	5,300	64	5,300	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	43	5,200	43	5,260	43	5,300	43	5,300	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	45	5,111	64	5,431	64	5,300	64	5,300	0	0
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries						(82)	0			0	
Unobligated balance, start of year						(89)					
Unobligated balance, end of year		89									
Appropriation	Pos.	43	5,200	43	5,260	43	5,300	43	5,300	0	0

*Department of Commerce*  
*Bureau of the Census*  
*Periodic Censuses and Programs*  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**

*Exhibit 12*

*Activity:* Demographic statistics programs

*Subactivity:* Intercensal demographic estimates

*Goal Statement*

The goal of intercensal demographic estimates is to provide annual population estimates for the states, counties, cities, and towns in support of the Bureau's mission to collect and provide timely, relevant, and quality data about the people and economy of the United States.

*Overview*

Title 13, section 181, requires the Census Bureau to produce annual data on total population and population characteristics for the nation, states, counties and local units of government with a population of 50,000 or more. The law also requires the Census Bureau to produce biennial estimates of total population for all local units of general purpose government. The public law specifies the use of such estimates by Federal agencies in the administration of Federal program benefits to state, county and local units of government when the population is used to determine the amount of benefits. The intercensal demographic estimates program provides data to update population estimates for the many Federal programs that provide benefits to state, county and local units of government through the use of distribution formulas based on population size. Over \$100 billion is distributed to states and other areas based in some part on intercensal estimates. The importance of population data in these formulas requires the development and use of current data from administrative records and other sources.

Beyond use in the distribution of Federal funds, the estimates for the geographic distribution of population provide the data needed to make decisions related to state and local government services, planning of utility services, redefining metropolitan areas, and locating retail outlets and manufacturing establishments. The estimates also serve as the denominators for Federal time-series that are produced on a per capita basis such as per capita income, births per capita, and cancer incidence rates per capita.

The Census Bureau evaluates the estimates methodology in light of census results and revises estimation methods accordingly. The Census Bureau prepares and sends population estimates and migration data to the appropriate Federal agencies for their use.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Demographic statistics programs  
Subactivity: Decennial census

		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base*		2000 Estimate*		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount		Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Program Development and Management	Pos./BA	104	\$32,967	184	\$25,242	219	\$31,242	214	\$27,801	(5)	(\$3,441)
	FTE/Obl.	239	33,000	189	25,480	224	31,242	217	27,801	(7)	(3,441)
Data, Content and Products	Pos./BA	65	24,254	134	144,806	134	\$144,806	138	194,623	4	49,817
	FTE/Obl.	150	24,278	159	146,173	159	144,806	167	194,623	8	49,817
Field Data Collection and Support Systems	Pos./BA	155	93,408	584	309,900	767	\$283,900	937	2,023,192	170	1,739,292
	FTE/Obl.	805	93,500	3,386	312,825	3,595	323,900	54,133	2,063,192	50,538	1,739,292
Address List Development	Pos./BA	316	70,485	518	241,535	518	\$241,535	495	33,936	(23)	(207,599)
	FTE/Obl.	1,759	70,554	7,531	243,815	7,531	241,535	543	33,936	(6,988)	(207,599)
Automated Data Processing and Telecommunications Support	Pos./BA	149	97,841	438	166,705	438	\$166,705	614	341,012	176	174,307
	FTE/Obl.	342	97,937	250	168,278	250	166,705	1,214	341,012	964	174,307
Testing, Evaluations and Dress Rehearsal	Pos./BA	80	42,771	248	33,930	248	\$33,930	207	20,488	(41)	(13,442)
	FTE/Obl.	440	42,813	495	34,250	495	33,930	315	20,488	(180)	(13,442)
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Pacific Areas	Pos./BA	11	2,434	60	14,698	60	\$14,698	82	37,414	22	22,716
	FTE/Obl.	25	2,436	244	14,837	244	14,698	614	37,414	370	22,716
Marketing, Communications and Partnerships	Pos./BA	98	21,727	213	101,020	213	\$101,020	223	111,079	10	10,059
	FTE/Obl.	224	21,748	638	101,974	638	101,020	682	111,079	44	10,059
Total	Pos./BA	978	385,887	2,379	1,037,836	2,597	1,017,836	2,910	2,789,545	313	1,771,709
	FTE/Obl.	3,984	386,266	12,892	1,047,632	13,136	1,057,836	57,885	2,829,545	44,749	1,771,709
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries			(380)		(9,796)		(40,000)		(40,000)		
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Transfers from other accounts (P.L. 105-277)					(10,900)						
Transfers to other accounts (P.L. 105-277)			4,000		4,000						
Appropriation	Pos./BA	978	\$389,886		\$1,030,936	2,597	\$1,017,836	2,910	\$2,789,545	313	\$1,771,709

\*The FY 2000 Base and Estimate now include the Continuous Measurement Program.

*Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

Activity: Demographic statistics programs  
Subactivity: Decennial census

*Goal Statement*

The goal of the decennial census is to provide comprehensive and useful demographic information about all people living in the United States and its Territories, including population information used to apportion the seats in the Congress and define the districts that each member will represent. The provision of these data is mandated in the U.S. Constitution and the U.S. Code; they also are required by Federal agencies to implement legally mandated programs.

*Overview*

The decennial census has been conducted since the birth of our nation. The Bureau provides the official population counts for determining the allocation to states of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and for determining how the districts are defined for those seats. The Bureau provides to each state the data necessary to determine congressional, state and local legislative boundaries. The census provides data on small areas and population groups that Federal agencies need to implement legally mandated programs. For example, poverty rates are used in funding formulas and to determine eligibility for programs such as Empowerment Zones. Billions of Federal dollars are distributed to states and localities each year based on census data. The decennial census also provides data used by state, local and tribal governments; businesses; communities; and Americans everywhere for countless applications. The American Community Survey has completed the testing phase of its development and is collecting the data necessary for direct comparison with the Census 2000 results for 31 sites; the remaining information needed for the comparison will come from the national sample planned for fiscal year 2000.

The modern census is a complex series of operations. It requires a long lead time for planning and a multitude of steps in execution. Once a plan is developed by the Census Bureau and funded by Congress, the basic execution methodology is as follows:

- The advance preparation of a master list of addresses.
- The mailing of questionnaires to all addresses on the list with the request that each household complete the questionnaire and return it by mail.
- The follow-up by enumerators (temporary employees that telephone or visit households to collect information) for questionnaires that are not returned and to get answers to missing items.
- A series of efforts to strive for more complete coverage of the population.
- A program to evaluate the quality of the enumeration.
- Computerized processing of the questionnaires and tabulation of the results.
- Dissemination of census results.

The logistical support needed to execute these steps requires enormous effort because of the great magnitude and complexity of our nation's population.

The overarching goals Congress set for Census 2000 were that it be less costly, and more accurate than in 1990. To achieve these goals the Census Bureau, in consultation with outside expert advisors, re engineered the processes to build partnerships at every stage of the process, keep the census simple, use technology intelligently, and make better use of statistical methods.

The cycle runs from 1991 through 2003. The actual census will be taken in the year 2000 through the largest peace time mobilization in the United States.

As we enter FY 2000, we will have very nearly completed a highly sophisticated, nation-wide organization and infrastructure. The Bureau will have at least 475 Local Census Offices and 12 Regional Census Centers opened and operational. We will have compiled and updated the most comprehensive address list possible of all households in the United States. We will have begun the printing of millions of questionnaires and we will have designed, built and integrated systems to capture and process vast amounts of data, and to provide essential management information. In FY 2000, we will complete a few remaining preparations, make some final refinements and updates to the infrastructure and plan, and we will launch Census 2000.

*Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
Increase for FY 2000  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Activity: Demographic statistics programs  
Subactivity: Decennial Census

	<u>2000 Base</u>		<u>2000 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase/(Decrease) Over Base</u>	
	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Pos./BA	2,597	\$1,017,836	2,910	\$2,789,545	313	\$1,771,709
FTE/Obl.	13,136	1,057,836	57,885	2,829,545	44,749	1,771,709

Decennial Census (+313 permanent positions; +44,749 FTE; +\$1,771,709,000). FY 2000 is the critical year in which the Bureau will launch Census 2000. Given our goal to conduct the best census ever, there is no “slack” in the funding request or the schedule. Many years of planning and preparation and over a billion dollars have been invested in Census 2000 and will, in FY 2000, culminate in a sophisticated, highly interdependent and massive mobilization. The impact of any scheduling delays or funding cuts would seriously increase the risk of a failed census. At the funding level requested, the Bureau will use the sampling methodology to conduct the best census ever.

In the Spring of 2000, every American household will receive a census questionnaire, either in the mail or by hand. The Census 2000 questionnaire was designed to reduce respondent burden while continuing to capture the vital information needed to formulate national and local policy. It is easy to read, pleasing to look at, and simple to fill out.

After the questionnaires are delivered, the major data collection (i.e., enumeration) activities for Census 2000 will occur between April and September. Throughout the data collection phase, there will be a parallel data processing phase where the information will be

*FY 2000 is the critical year in which the Bureau will launch Census 2000... there is no “slack” in the funding request or the schedule.*

entered into the computer and checked. Conducting enumeration and data processing activities simultaneously is efficient and effective in that it will identify areas where information is missing or incomplete while the data collection infrastructure is still mobilized and able to contact specific households to collect that missing or incomplete information. The enumeration will include the use of well established statistical sampling techniques which will result in the most cost effective and accurate census ever. Once data collection is complete, data processing will continue to assure the accuracy of the census results. Funding is included to collect American Community Survey national sample data which is vital for comparison to Census 2000 data and elimination of the long form from the 2010 decennial census. FY 2000 activities will include continued implementation of Census 2000 public outreach and marketing efforts, collecting data on populations living in nontraditional households, and ensuring that the American public has multiple ways to respond to Census 2000.

The specific projects that will be completed in FY 2000 at the requested funding level are:

**Program Development and Management (\$27,801,000; -\$3,441,000 from base)**

This funding level will allow the Census Bureau to support the management, administrative, integration and reporting requirements for Census 2000 and the Continuous Measurement Program.

**Data Content and Products (\$194,623,000; +\$49,817,000 from base)**

This funding level includes the postage costs to mail about 94 million advance letters, reminder cards, and questionnaires to households with number and street name addresses. These funds will also support the completion of the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS) which will be used to tabulate the Census 2000 population and housing data, and to disseminate these data to the wide array of federal, state, local and tribal government, and also to users in the private sector and general public.

**Field Data Collection and Support Systems (\$2,023,192,000; +\$1,739,292,000 from base)**

These funds will provide for the recruitment, training, and payment of the massive temporary field staff that will be necessary to obtain responses from those households which do not mail back a Census 2000 questionnaire. This intensive data collection effort is the largest peacetime mobilization activity conducted in the United States, and will require the establishment of 476 Local Census Offices to direct the recruiting, hiring, training, management and payment of this extraordinary temporary workforce. The Integrated Coverage Measurement Survey will immediately follow these activities; this extensive survey will apply intensive interviewing methods to obtain information that will be used to ensure that everyone is counted, and eliminates the differential counting of population groups historically undercounted. These funds will also provide the infrastructure to support these intensive data collection efforts. In addition to the 476 temporary Local Census Offices that will manage and pay the temporary workers, we must also continue to staff and operate 12 temporary Regional Census Centers to provide the recruiting, payroll and administrative support systems for the 476 Local Census Offices. Through ongoing testing and evaluation, it is becoming clear that some field operations be more labor intensive than previously estimated including data collection on group quarters and payroll activities. This funding will provide for a contract to enable

respondents to call-in for help in completing their questionnaires; additional funding is requested to enable the Bureau to meet the final requirements for this program. Finally, the Bureau will fill an identified staffing gap in the questionnaire assistance language program.

These funds will also provide for the recruitment, training, and payment of the workforce conducting the interviews for the Continuous Measurement program as well as all post data collection processing costs. Included are the funds to develop and maintain the automated interview instruments, the infrastructure necessary to complete data collection, data capture, data editing, statistical weighting and estimation, and the production of all data products.

**Address List Compilation (\$33,936,000; -\$207,599,000 from base)**

These funds will enable the Census Bureau to complete the development of the Census 2000 address list. This will include one final update of our address list by the U.S. Postal Service letter carriers prior to mailing the questionnaires. This final update is vital to ensure that all new addresses for recently constructed houses are included on the Census 2000 address file. In addition, we will continue to receive and validate addresses from the U.S. Postal Service address files, and complete the appeals process for addresses received as a result of state local and tribal government review.

**Automated Data Processing and Telecommunications Support (\$341,012,000; +\$174,307,000 from base)**

This funding level will enable the Census Bureau to assure that the information supplied by respondents will be entered into computers concurrent with field operations and that the data processed are accurate and complete. Four very large data processing centers will receive the questionnaires, and the data will be optically scanned using a state-of-the-art electronic imaging and intelligent character recognition system. Nine hundred keyers per shift at each center will be needed to key entries that cannot be automatically recognized by the computer. These activities are accomplished through contracts with several large companies experienced in electronic data processing and facilities management, and will require a significant contract management effort. This funding provides for the telecommunications infrastructure that will support the transfer of data between the data processing centers, the temporary field offices, and the Census Bureau. The funding also supports the computer processing and automated matching required for the integrated coverage measurement survey and the unduplication of responses from multiple sources. Finally, preliminary Dress Rehearsal data has made it clear that additional requirements for the data capture contracts will be necessary to increase throughput as well as manual and exception check-in production rates.

**Testing, Evaluation and Dress Rehearsal (\$20,488,000; -\$13,442,000 from base)**

This funding level will enable the Census Bureau to complete the development and application of the organizational, technical and statistical procedures that will yield the most accurate and cost effective census ever. This funding will allow the Census Bureau to obtain information about the quality and effectiveness of Census 2000 operations and to provide information for future census planning.

**Puerto Rico (\$37,414,000; +\$22,716,000 from base)**

This funding level will enable the Census Bureau to conduct all data collection and processing activities in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas in partnership with the governments of each Island Area.

**Census Marketing, Communications, and Partnerships (\$111,079,000; +\$10,059,000 from base)**

This funding level will enable the Census Bureau to maintain partnerships with state, local, tribal and private sector organizations to promote response to Census 2000, and to identify applicants for the hundreds of thousands of temporary jobs. Specialists in every region will conduct grass roots programs to this end. It also provides funding for the implementation of a paid national media campaign, including TV, radio, and print to increase awareness and response to Census 2000. These activities are a vital investment because every percentage point increase in the mail response rate is estimated to save \$25 million in field followup costs.

Performance Measures

## Outputs:

- ▶ Reach budgeted mail response rate (61%) by 4/27/00
- ▶ Reach non-response follow-up of 90% for all census tracts by 6/8/00
- ▶ Complete ICM procedures by 11/22/00
- ▶ Deliver State population counts by 12/31/00
- ▶ 476 operational local census offices
- ▶ 94 million initial questionnaires mailed
- ▶ 24 million initial questionnaires hand-delivered
- ▶ Data captured from 130 million forms
- ▶ \$57 million in advertising
- ▶ 260,000 peak temporary work force
- ▶ Continued development of Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS)
- ▶ 95 to 98 percent response rate for American community Survey (ACS)

Outcomes:

- ▶ Improved accuracy and timeliness of census
- ▶ Products with maximum user utility
- ▶ Net population undercount reduced:
  - 1990 actual - 1.6 percent
  - 2000 projected - 0.1 percent
- ▶ Increased local participation in the review and revision of Census 2000 statistical areas boundaries
- ▶ Improved public perception and cooperation
- ▶ Improved accuracy of Census 2000 Master Address File (MAF)
- ▶ Reduced costs of Census 2000 nonresponse follow-up
- ▶ Arrested decline in response rates
- ▶ Improved public perception and cooperation
- ▶ Products of maximum user utility
- ▶ Increased data accessibility and availability
- ▶ Timely and consistent population and housing profiles across States
- ▶ Proposed elimination of Decennial Long-Form in 2010

	<u><b>FY 2000</b></u>	<u><b>FY 2001</b></u>	<u><b>FY 2002</b></u>	<u><b>FY 2003</b></u>	<u><b>FY 2004</b></u>
<b>Direct Obligations:</b>					
<b>Uncapitalized</b>	\$2,713,173	\$208,376	\$135,069	\$154,567	\$162,717
<b>Budget Authority</b>	2,789,545	211,340	138,240	157,585	165,741
<b>Outlays</b>	2,343,218	613,286	153,591	153,520	164,028
<b>FTE</b>	57,885	3,205			

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Activity: Demographic Statistics Programs  
Subactivity: Decennial Census

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Supervisory Survey Statistician	14	8	\$68,570	\$548,560
Program Analyst	13	9	58,027	522,243
Survey Statistician	13	73	58,027	4,235,971
Survey Statistician	12	60	48,796	2,927,760
Computer Programmer	12	53	48,796	2,586,188
Computer Programmer	11	10	40,714	407,140
Mathematical Statistician	11	13	40,714	529,282
Survey Statistician	11	54	40,714	2,198,556
Geographer	9	5	33,650	168,250
Computer Assistant	8	1	30,465	30,465
Computer Assistant	6	4	24,754	99,016
Supervisory Clerks	6	3	24,754	74,262
Statistical Assistant	5	12	22,208	266,496
Automation Clerk	4	1	19,849	19,849
Automation Clerk	3	4	17,682	70,728
Clerks	2	3	16,205	48,615
Subtotal		313		14,733,381
2000 Pay raise				648,269
Total				\$15,381,650

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	313
Other than full-time permanent	44,436

Total	44,749
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Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	313
Other than full-time permanent	448,119

Total	448,432
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Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Activity: Demographic statistics programs  
Subactivity: Decennial census

Object Class	2000 Increase
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$15,382
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1,160,926
11.5 Other personnel compensation	(1,887)
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	1,174,421
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	87,666
13 Benefits for former personnel	110
21 Travel and transportation of persons	91,308
22 Transportation of things	17,957
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	(371)
23.2 Rental payments to others	49,689
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	257,327
24 Printing and reproduction	(137,856)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	(119,327)
25.2 Other services	286,794
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government Accounts	(6,821)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,302
25.5 Research and development contracts	(6,257)
25.6 Medical care	(1)
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	(1,828)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	(49)
26 Supplies and materials	1,880
31 Equipment	75,765
99 Total Obligations	\$1,771,709

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Continuous measurement  
Subactivity: Continuous measurement

		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base 1_/		2000 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Continuous measurement	Pos./BA	238	\$16,600	732	\$20,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	279	16,671	526	20,256	0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	109	16,600	218	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	186	16,671	244	20,256	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries			(71)		(256)						
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Appropriation	Pos.	109	\$16,600	218	\$20,000						

1\_/) 2000 National Sample benchmarking activities are included in the Decennial Census.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Demographic surveys sample redesign  
Subactivity: Demographic surveys sample redesign

		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA	19	\$3,800	46	\$4,478	46	\$4,805	46	\$4,805	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	20	3,614	53	5,614	53	4,805	53	4,805	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	19	3,800	46	4,478	46	4,805	46	4,805	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	20	3,614	53	5,614	53	4,805	53	4,805	0	0
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries		(950)									
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,136)									
Unobligated balance, end of year		1,136									
Appropriation	Pos.	19	3,800	46	4,478	46	4,805	46	4,805	0	0

*Department of Commerce*  
*Bureau of the Census*  
*Periodic Censuses and Programs*  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**

*Exhibit 12*

*Activity:* Demographic surveys sample redesign

*Subactivity:* Demographic surveys sample redesign

*Goal Statement*

The goal of demographic surveys sample redesign is to draw new, updated samples for the major recurring household surveys, thereby maintaining the accuracy of and confidence in the major federal socioeconomic indicators. Not selecting new, updated samples would result in increased sample variances. To maintain the same sampling reliability, sponsoring agencies costs for sample maintenance would increase every year to offset the sample deterioration. Also, the quality of our updated address list we use for our surveys deteriorates, requiring us to visit more vacant and demolished housing units over time and making our samples more costly and less efficient. In addition, the credibility of our survey data is weakened as time goes on if we continue to use designs based on previous censuses — regardless of our procedures and efforts to keep our list of sample addresses current. Conducting the sample redesign supports the Census Bureau's goals of greater productivity, better public perception, and cooperation.

*Overview*

Demographic surveys sample redesign improves the quality of the existing household surveys by updating the methodology for selecting samples and incorporating the results of the most recent decennial census. Following each decennial census, the Census Bureau redesigns all of its ongoing household surveys to conform to the distribution of population revealed by the decennial census. The introduction of new methodology improves the accuracy of the surveys' data without increasing costs.

Demographic surveys sample redesign occurs in three phases:

1. investigation phase (1997-2000);
2. program design and development phase (2001-2002); and
3. implementation phase (2003-2006).

During the first phase, the Bureau investigates methodologies to identify more reliable or efficient methods of sample design, frame

creation, and survey operations. During the second phase, the Bureau does system planning and development. During the third phase, the Bureau selects sampling units, creates sampling frames, identifies households, and conducts field work using the new methodologies. The sample redesign is a necessary component of all of the Bureau's major demographic current surveys, which benefit from improved sampling methodologies, sample design, and automated data processing.

In addition, funding is included in Geographic Support to perform Master Address File (MAF) related work made possible by sample frame creation and updating for household surveys. Examples include:

- evaluating the completeness of the MAF,
- identifying sources for improving the completeness of the MAF, and
- developing a system for updating the MAF.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Electronic information collection  
Subactivity: Electronic information collection

		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over 2000 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Electronic information collection	Pos./BA	34	\$6,000	43	\$7,457	43	\$7,939	43	\$7,939	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	36	5,954	63	7,907	63	7,939	63	7,939	0	0
Total											
	Pos./BA	34	6,000	43	7,457	43	7,939	43	7,939	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	36	5,954	63	7,907	63	7,939	63	7,939	0	0
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries of prior year obligations			(324)		(80)						
Unobligated balance, start of year					(370)						
Unobligated balance, end of year			370								
Appropriation	Pos.	34	6,000	43	7,457	43	7,939	43	7,939	0	0

*Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

*Activity:* Electronic information collection

*Subactivity:* Electronic information collection

*Goal Statement*

The goal of Electronic Information Collection (EIC) is to use automation and telecommunications to integrate the collection, capture, processing, and dissemination of data.

*Overview*

Some demographic and the majority of economic surveys use paper forms, filled out in pencil, as the only reporting option. Data are collected from thousands of respondents or by Census field representatives, and generate a manual data workload of over 37 million records a year. This process is labor intensive, costly, slow, and error prone.

Within the EIC activity, the Computer Assisted Survey Information Collection (CASIC) is the Bureau's program to transform our business processes -- the collection, processing, and dissemination of information. Making the greatest possible use of automation and telecommunications, CASIC seeks to provide the tools and systems to deliver to our customers accurate information, quickly and efficiently, with as little burden as possible on those who provide the data to us . While the Bureau is reengineering its business processes, it will continue to meet the needs of its customers. We will support existing collection and processing systems until the new systems are installed and proven.

Also in this activity is the International Trade Data System (ITDS), a coordinated, Government-wide system for the collection, use and dissemination of information across our borders. ITDS uses existing commercial data to satisfy government needs, eliminate duplicative reporting requirements, and minimize the burden placed upon U.S. businesses.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Geographic support  
Subactivity: Geographic support

		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
Line Item		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Geographic support	Pos./BA	249	\$43,000	246	\$41,742	246	\$42,532	235	\$33,406	(11)	(\$9,126)
	FTE/Obl.	345	43,162	587	42,679	587	42,532	430	33,406	(157)	(9,126)
Total	Pos./BA	249	43,000	246	41,742	246	42,532	235	33,406	(11)	(9,126)
	FTE/Obl.	345	43,162	587	42,679	587	42,532	430	33,406	(157)	(9,126)
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries			(162)		(937)						
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Appropriation	Pos.	249	\$43,000	246	\$41,742	246	\$42,532	235	\$33,406	(11)	(\$9,126)

*Department of Commerce*  
*Bureau of the Census*  
*Periodic Censuses and Programs*  
**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE**

*Exhibit 12*

*Activity:* Geographic support  
*Subactivity:* Geographic support

*Goal Statement*

The goal of geographic support is to provide the basic maps, address lists, address and geographic reference files, and associated processing systems needed to meet the geographic requirements of all Bureau programs.

*Overview*

To support its goal, the Bureau has developed an integrated and automated computer based Geographic Support System (GSS). The GSS requires large volumes of information from many external sources to establish and maintain accurate geographic boundaries, address ranges, and other map information within the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) data base and accurate addresses in the Master Address File (MAF). This information must be updated on a periodic and regular basis to meet the needs of the Economic Census, the Current Demographic Statistics, the Intercensal Demographic Estimates, and the Continuous Measurement Activities.

The GSS has four basic components:

*Activities that build/maintain the MAF of housing units:* The MAF is crucial to conducting many Bureau programs, including the 2000 Decennial Census, the Current Demographic Statistics, the Intercensal Demographic Estimates, and the American Community Survey. Continuous updating of the MAF in conjunction with the U.S. Postal Service as required by P.L. 103-430, is the most cost effective and quality assured method for providing a complete and accurately geocoded housing unit address list.

*Continuing operations to link the MAF with the TIGER data base:* This crucial on-going effort involves the linkage of the MAF to the TIGER data base. The TIGER data base produces geographic products, such as the maps needed for field data collection activities and the names of all governmental units needed for the resulting data tabulations. It also allows us to assign every housing unit and business establishment address to the correct census block (a process known as “geocoding”) for processing and tabulation of census and survey data. Linking the MAF to the TIGER data base is the most efficient and cost effective way of adding new streets and housing units, along with their locations and ZIP Codes, to the TIGER data base, and assuring the accuracy of the needed geocodes.

*Continuing partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments:* In a time of budget constraints at all levels of government, it is crucial that we continue to support MAF and TIGER enhancement partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments. These partnerships will help the Bureau deal with concerns about MAF and TIGER quality expressed by officials at all levels of government and increase the confidence of Bureau customers with census and survey results. In addition to involving state, local, and tribal officials in the process of providing information about new streets, boundaries, and addresses, this process will provide feedback an opportunity for participating officials to review the updated maps and address lists after processing of their corrections.

*Quality assurance for geographic support products:* To assure high quality census and survey results, it is crucial that we continue to employ statistically sound techniques to evaluate the quality of the process used to build, update, or enhance the TIGER data base and the MAF. In addition, it is crucial that we perform quality assurance processes in releasing geographic products for use by the public or Bureau censuses and surveys to ensure that they meet completeness and accuracy expectations.

Geographic Support includes funding to perform MAF related work needed for sample frame creation and updating for household surveys. Examples include:

- evaluating the completeness of the MAF,
- identifying sources for improving the completeness of the MAF, and
- developing a system for updating the MAF.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
Decrease for FY 2000  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Geographic support  
Subactivity: Geographic support

	<u>2000 Base</u>		<u>2000 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase/(Decrease) Over Base</u>	
	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Pos./BA	246	\$42,532	235	\$33,406	(11)	(\$9,126)
FTE/Obl.	587	42,532	430	33,406	(157)	(9,126)

Geographic Support (-11 permanent positions; -157 FTE; -\$9,126,000). In FY 2000, the Bureau will keep the Geographic Support System (GSS) maintained and up-to-date. The decrease reflects a shift of resources for Master Address File (MAF) maintenance work from Geographic Support to the Decennial Census. It also reflects the completion of the acquisition of replacement computer hardware to process the Topologically Integrated Geographic encoding and Referencing (TIGER) data base.

FY 2001 will require an initiative to modernize the TIGER System, taking advantage of new technology and commercial of the shelf (COTS) software. This initiative will improve the quality of street and road information where local partners cannot offer better files (as envisioned under Executive Order 12906 and being coordinated by the Federal Geographic Data Committee), determine the positional coordinates of the “doorstep” for each housing unit so that each unit may be accurately associated with the geographic area to which it belongs, and replace the existing in-house developed TIGER processing system with one based on and maintained by commercial products.

## Performance Measures

### Outputs:

- ▶ Support continuing update and integration of the Topologically Integrated Geographic encoding and Referencing (TIGER)/Master Address File (MAF) with new streets, addresses, boundaries and attributes.

### Outcomes:

- ▶ Improve completeness and information accuracy of TIGER/MAF.

	<b><u>FY 2000</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2001</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2002</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2003</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2004</u></b>
<b>Direct Obligations:</b>					
<b>Uncapitalized</b>	\$32,146	\$35,088	\$37,490	\$37,942	\$41,071
<b>Budget Authority</b>	\$33,406	\$35,365	\$38,385	\$38,839	\$41,965
<b>Outlays</b>	\$28,257	33,283	37,751	38,744	41,309
<b>FTE</b>	523	374			

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Exhibit 14

Activity: Geographic Support  
Subactivity: Geographic Support

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Geographic Specialist	9	(1)	\$35,894	(\$35,894)
Geographic Clerk	4	(10)	25,800	(258,000)
		-----		-----
Subtotal		(11)		(293,894)
Total				----- (\$293,894)

Personnel Data

-----  
Full-Time Equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	(11)
Other than full-time permanent	(146)
	-----
Total	(157)

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	(11)
Other than full-time permanent	(146)
	-----
Total	(157)

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 15

Activity: Geographic support  
Subactivity: Geographic support

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>2000 Decrease</u>
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	(\$294)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	(6,024)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	(225)
11.8 Special personnel services payments	<u>0</u>
11.9 Total personnel compensation	(6,543)
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	(2,016)
13 Benefits for former personnel	(21)
21 Travel and transportation of persons	(173)
22 Transportation of things	(35)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	(201)
23.2 Rental payments to others	(16)
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	(102)
24 Printing and reproduction	(65)
25.1 Advisory & assistance services	5,038
25.2 Other Services	(81)
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs. from govt. accts.	(350)
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	2,667
25.5 Research and Development Contracts	(2,601)
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment	0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	(880)
26 Supplies and materials	(7)
31 Equipment	(531)
32 Lands and structures	(3,209)
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	<u>0</u>
99 Total obligations	(\$9,126)

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 15

Activity: Geographic support  
Subactivity: Geographic support

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>2000 Decrease</u>
11 Personnel compensation	
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25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	(880)
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32 Lands and structures	(3,209)
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	<u>0</u>
99 Total obligations	(\$9,126)

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 10

Activity: Data processing systems  
Subactivity: Data processing systems

		1998 Actual		1999 Enacted		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over 2000 Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Data processing systems	Pos./BA	0	\$24,790	0	\$22,748	0	\$22,997	0	\$22,997	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	0	24,073	0	24,790	0	22,997	0	22,997	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	0	24,790	0	22,748	0	22,997	0	22,997	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	24,073	0	24,790	0	22,997	0	22,997	0	0
Adjustments for:											
Recoveries of prior year obligations		(1,325)									
Unobligated balance, start of year				(2,042)							
Unobligated balance, end of year		2,042									
Appropriation	Pos.	0	24,790	0	22,748	0	22,997	0	22,997	0	0

*Department of Commerce*  
*Bureau of the Census*  
*Periodic Censuses and Programs*  
*JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

*Activity:* Data processing systems  
*Subactivity:* Data processing systems

*Goal Statement*

The goal of data processing systems is to provide a computer environment which efficiently processes and generates economic and demographic statistics.

*Overview*

This program buys or rents the hardware and software needed in the Bureau's general purpose computing facility. Programs are analyzed, and workloads are defined, to provide cost-effective solutions to meet the Bureau's information technology needs. Needed facilities and services are acquired in accordance with Department of Commerce guidelines, and a comprehensive, long-range Strategic Information Technology Plan.

The Census Bureau will continue to provide automated systems support for the 2000 Decennial Census and other periodic censuses and programs.

The Bureau is moving software systems from an environment in which they can only be used on a single hardware system to an environment in which they can be used on any hardware system, so that we will be able to use, quickly and efficiently, new technologies which support the Bureau's mission.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
(DIRECT OBLIGATION IN THOUSANDS)

Object Class		1998 Actual	1999 Enacted	2000 Base	2000 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
11	Personnel compensation					
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$121,316	\$148,791	\$151,289	\$166,133	14,844
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	52,931	309,318	309,176	1,463,928	1,154,752
11.5	Other personnel compensation	7,506	4,840	4,315	2,177	(2,138)
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	181,753	462,949	464,780	1,632,238	1,167,458
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	37,572	97,270	97,619	183,183	85,564
13	Benefits for former personnel	2	303	289	389	100
21	Travel and transportation of persons	17,892	59,352	59,418	150,434	91,016
22	Transportation of things	1,823	3,480	3,481	21,418	17,937
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	12,447	15,304	15,362	14,994	(368)
23.2	Rental payments to others	3,331	51,082	51,098	100,771	49,673
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	19,880	13,757	13,815	270,559	256,744
24	Printing and reproduction	8,510	153,943	152,673	15,213	(137,460)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	99,238	135,923	135,476	18,635	(116,841)
25.2	Other services	60,857	94,630	82,718	370,430	287,712
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	18,250	41,536	42,288	33,441	(8,847)
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	4,194	2,506	2,498	7,366	4,868
25.5	Research and development of persons	8,024	15,493	16,001	7,433	(8,568)
25.6	Medical care	0	2	2	1	(1)
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	8,832	4,794	4,743	881	(3,862)
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	3,398	67	67	3	(64)
26	Supplies and materials	14,162	20,591	20,603	21,088	485
31	Equipment	49,603	39,226	35,335	106,277	70,942
32	Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44	Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99	Subtotal, direct obligations	549,768	1,212,208	1,198,266	2,954,754	1,756,488
	Less prior year recoveries	(3,190)	(12,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	
	Less unobligated balance, start of year	(1,171)	(6,406)			0
	Unobligated balance, end of year	6,406				0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY		\$551,813	\$1,193,802	\$1,158,266	\$2,914,754	\$1,756,488

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs

<u>Personnel Data</u>	<u>1998 Enacted</u>	<u>1999 President's Budget</u>	<u>2000 Base</u>	<u>2000 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase/ Decrease over Base</u>
Full-Time equivalent Employment:					
Full-Time permanent	2,153	3,648	3,648	3,650	2
Other then full-time permanent	3,438	10,812	10,812	55,401	44,589
Total	5,591	14,460	14,460	59,051	44,591
Authorized Positions:					
Full-Time equivalent Employment	2,189	3,390	3,390	3,692	302
Other then full-time permanent	12,197	14,306	14,306	462,414	448,108
Total	14,386	17,696	17,696	466,106	448,410

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Direct Obligations in thousands)

Object Class	2000 Adjustment to Base	2000 Base	2000 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
26 Supplies and materials				
Office supplies	\$27	\$16,304	\$17,849	\$1,545
ADP supplies	29	3,155	3,166	11
Other	5	1,144	73	(1,071)
Subtotal	61	20,603	21,088	485
31 Equipment				
Office machines and equipment	134	3,191	2,206	(985)
ADP hardware	82	13,298	87,380	74,082
ADP software	2	294	106	(188)
Other	78	18,552	16,585	(1,967)
Subtotal	296	35,335	106,277	70,942
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0
41 grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0
Undistributed data access and dissemination system offset				
99 Total obligations	4,464	1,198,266	2,954,754	1,756,488
Less prior year recoveries		(40,000)	(40,000)	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY</b>	<b>\$4,464</b>	<b>\$1,158,266</b>	<b>\$2,914,754</b>	<b>\$1,756,488</b>

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Direct Obligations in thousands)

Object Class	2000 Adjustment to Base	2000 Base	2000 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
26 Supplies and materials				
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Subtotal	61	20,603	21,088	485
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41 grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0
Undistributed data access and dissemination system offset				
99 Total obligations	4,464	1,198,266	2,954,754	1,756,488
Less prior year recoveries		(40,000)	(40,000)	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY</b>	<b>\$4,464</b>	<b>\$1,158,266</b>	<b>\$2,914,754</b>	<b>\$1,756,488</b>

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
ACTIVITY/SUBACTIVITY CHANGE CROSSWALK  
Part 1 - 1999 Structure  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

<u>Activity/Subactivity</u>	<u>2000 Direct Obligations</u>	<u>Proposed Changes</u>
<u>Economic Statistics Program</u>	<u>50,762</u>	"No Change"
Economic censuses	46,444	"No Change"
Census of Governments	4,318	"No Change"
<u>Demographic Statistics Program</u>	<u>2,834,845</u>	"No Change"
Intercensal	5,300	"No Change"
Decennial census	2,829,545	"No Change"
<u>Continuous Measurement</u>	0	Included in Decennial Census Subactivity
<u>Sample Redesign</u>	4,805	"No Change"
<u>Electronic Information Collection</u>	7,939	"No Change"
<u>Geographic Support</u>	33,406	"No Change"
<u>Data Processing Systems</u>	22,997	"No Change"
Total requirements	2,954,754	"No Change"

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
ACTIVITY/SUBACTIVITY CHANGE CROSSWALK  
Part 2 - 2000 Structure  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity/Subactivity	Amounts				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Economic Statistics Program	28,599	31,627	64,917	57,899	50,762
Economic Censuses	26,386	29,681	62,129	54,083	46,444
Census of Governments	2,213	1,946	2,788	3,816	4,318
Demographic Statistics Program	64,452	107,883	408,048	1,073,319	2,834,845
Intercensal Demographic Estimates	3,547	4,789	5,111	5,431	5,300
Decennial Census	60,905	103,094	402,937	1,067,888	2,829,545
Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign	2,820	3,784	3,614	5,614	4,805
Electronic Information Collection	4,003	5,980	5,954	7,907	7,939
Geographic Support	34,026	43,836	43,162	42,679	33,406
Data Processing Systems	11,901	26,126	24,073	24,790	22,997
Total direct obligations	145,801 *	219,236	549,768	1,212,208	2,954,754

\* Does not include funding for Census of Agriculture. Funding for the 1997 Census of Agriculture moved to the Department of Agriculture in FY 1997.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
Appropriation Language and Code Citations:

1.For expenses necessary to collect and publish statistics for periodic censuses and programs provided for by law,

13 U.S.C. 4, 6, 12, 131, 141, 161, 181, 191; 15 U.S.C. 1516; 42 U.S.C. 1973 aa-5

13 U.S.C. 4 authorizes the Secretary to "perform the functions and duties imposed upon him by this title" or he may delegate any of them "to such officers and employees of the Department of Commerce as he may designate."

13 U.S.C. 6 provides that "The Secretary...may call upon any other ... establishment of the Federal Government...for information pertinent to the work provided for in this title." This section also provides that "The Secretary may acquire, by purchase or otherwise, from States, counties, cities, or other units of government,..., or from private persons and agencies such copies of records, reports, and other material as may be required for the efficient and economical conduct of the censuses and surveys provided for in this title."

13 U.S.C. 12 provides that "The Secretary is authorized to have conducted mechanical and electronic development work as he determines is needed to further the functions and duties of carrying out the purposes of this title and may enter into such developmental contracts as he may determine to be in the best interest of the Government.

13 U.S.C. 131 provides that "The Secretary shall take, compile, and publish censuses of manufactures, of mineral industries, and of other businesses, including the distributive trades, service establishments, and transportation (exclusive of means of transportation for which statistics are required by law to be filled with, and are compiled and published by a designated regulatory body), in the year 1964, then in the year 1968, and every fifth year thereafter, and each such census shall relate to the year immediately preceding the taking thereof."

13 U.S.C. 141 provides that "The Secretary shall, in the year 1980 and every 10 years thereafter, take a decennial census of population

as of the first day of April of such year, which date shall be known as the "decennial census date", in such form and content as he may determine, including the use of sampling procedures and special surveys."

13 U.S.C. 161 provides that "The Secretary shall take, compile and publish for the year 1957 and for every fifth year thereafter a census of governments."

13 U.S.C. 181 provides that "The Secretary...shall annually produce and publish for each State, county and local unit of general purpose government which has a population of fifty thousand or more, current data on total population and population characteristics and, to the extent feasible, shall biennially produce and publish for other local units of general purpose government current data on total population."

13 U.S.C. 191 provides that "Each of the censuses authorized by this chapter shall include each State, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and as may be determined by the Secretary, such other possessions and areas over which the United States exercises jurisdiction, control or sovereignty."

15 U.S.C. 1516 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce shall have control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department... He shall also have the authority to call upon other departments of the Government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and he may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise."

42 U.S.C. 1973 aa-5 directs that "The Director of the Census...conduct a survey to compile registration and voting statistics: (i) in every State or political subdivision with respect to which the prohibitions of section 1973b(a) of (42 U.S.C.) are in effect, for every statewide general election for Members of the United States House of Representatives after January 1, 1974; and (ii) in every State or political subdivision for any election designated by the United States Commission on Civil Rights."

2. \$2,914,754,000 to remain available until expended:

No Specific Authority

This phrase provides for extended obligation authority which would be restricted to the current fiscal year by 31 U.S.C. 1301.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
CONSULTING AND RELATED SERVICES  
(Obligations in thousands)

Exhibit 34

	<u>FY 1998 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1999 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2000 Estimate</u>
Management and professional support svcs.	\$8,148	\$11,114	\$1,598
Studies, analysis and evaluations	60,591	82,649	12,040
Engineering and technical services	30,499	41,602	4,997
Management and support services for research and development	0	0	0
 TOTAL	 99,238	 135,365	 18,635

The FY 2000 decrease in consulting and related services reflects the shift in focus from planning to implementation of Census 2000. Where appropriate, consulting services are used in developing and refining the census plan, so as to acquire expertise, rather than creating it in house. As the plan approaches finalization in FY 2000, the need for these services will diminish.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Working Capital Fund  
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Page  
No.

	Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
Currently Available, 1999	1,407	\$0	2,924	\$185,402
less: Obligations from prior years	0	0	0	0
plus: 2000 Adjustments to base	0	0	0	0
less: Prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0
2000 Base Request	1,407	0	2,924	185,402
less (or plus): 2000 Program changes	0	0	0	0
2000 Estimate	1,407	\$0	2,924	\$185,402

		1998 Actual		1999 Estimate		2000 Base		2000 Estimate		Increase/ (Decrease) over Base	
Comparison by activity/subactivity:		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Current Surveys and Statistics											
Current Economic Statistics	FTE/Obl.	575	\$39,486	498	\$32,947	519	\$32,947	519	\$32,947	0	\$0
Current Demographic Statistics	FTE/Obl.	1,852	127,242	2,173	143,718	2,267	143,718	2,267	143,718	0	0
Other	FTE/Obl.	82	5,632	253	8,737	138	8,737	138	8,737	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	2,509	\$172,360	2,924	\$185,402	2,924	\$185,402	2,924	\$185,402	0	\$0
Adjustments to Obligations											
Recoveries			(586)								
Offsetting collections			(7,228)								
Unobligated balance, start of year			(192)		(8,006)		(8,006)		(8,006)		
Unobligated balance, end of year			8,006		8,006		8,006		8,006		
Total Obligations			172,360	2,924	185,402	2,924	185,402	2,924	185,402	0	0

Note: Detail does not match the President's Budget Appendix.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Working Capital Fund  
Summary of Reimbursable Obligations  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 6

	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
<u>FEDERAL AGENCIES</u>			
Agency for International Development .....	\$4,837	\$4,671	\$4,865
Department of Agriculture.....	10,184	3,414	660
Department of Commerce.....	2,375	2,277	1,415
Department of Defense.....	2,075	2,363	1,649
Department of Education.....	10,774	10,374	19,921
Department of Energy.....	125	630	1,204
Department of Health and Human Services.....	28,107	32,802	29,764
Department of Housing and Urban Development .....	23,268	19,523	24,695
Department of Justice.....	16,011	15,596	15,732
Department of Labor.....	50,577	54,763	60,271
Department of Transportation.....	5,398	4,538	4,463
Department of Treasury.....	68	136	0
National Science Foundation.....	3,137	3,389	3,017
Department of Veterans Affairs.....	387	250	250
Other Federal agencies.....	5,310	3,940	5,720
Miscellaneous reimbursable services.....	548	676	1,648
Subtotal Federal	163,181	159,342	175,274
NON-FEDERAL (Special Statistical Work).....	9,179	12,060	6,128
Data Sales.....	0	4,000	4,000
Additional Data Sales (CRADA).....	0	10,000	
TOTAL.....	172,360	185,402 1/	185,402

1/ Does not match the President's Budget Appendix.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Working Capital Fund  
SUMMARY OF FINANCING  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 7

	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Base	2000 Estimate	Increase/ Decrease over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligation	\$172,360	\$185,402	\$185,402	\$185,402	0
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal funds	(163,181)	(159,342)	(175,274)	(175,274)	0
Non-Federal sources	(9,179)	(26,060)	(10,128)	(10,128)	0
Other	(7,228)				
Net of Recoveries/Transfer	(586)				
Unobligated balance, start of year	(192)	(8,006)	(8,006)	(8,006)	
Unobligated balance transferred					
Unobligated balance, end of year	8,006	8,006	8,006	8,006	
Unobligated balance lapsing					
Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts					
Transfer to other accounts					
Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0

*Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE*

*Activity: Working Capital Fund*

*Subactivity: Working Capital Fund*

*Goal Statement*

The Working Capital Fund was created by the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 (PL 104-208).

*Overview*

The Working Capital Fund supports a customer driven approach to providing services by providing a mechanism to identify and keep customers informed of the true costs of specific services and the basis for the charges. The Census Bureau is able to identify and control fluctuations in prices and establish a consistent and supportable pricing policy for both internal and external customers. The Working Capital Fund has enabled the Bureau to establish a clearly identifiable audit trail in the accounting records, resulting in more accurate and reliable financial statements and variance reports. A detailed project identification system records and identifies actual costs of work performed for each activity with the appropriate source of funding. The Working Capital Fund is a continuously revolving fund, with appropriated and reimbursable funds compensating the Working Capital Fund for services provided. The programs and projects of the Bureau, whether funded by appropriated funds or other funds, pay their own share of the centralized services received through the Working Capital Fund; there is full recovery of the cost of providing the service, paid by those who actually use the service.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Working Capital Fund  
CONSULTING AND RELATED SERVICES  
(Obligations in thousands)

Exhibit 34

	<u>FY 1998 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1999 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2000 Estimate</u>
Management and professional support svcs.	\$1,543	\$1,472	\$899
Studies, analysis and evaluations	1,754	1,636	999
Engineering and technical services	1,045	978	597
Management and support services for research and development	0	0	0
 TOTAL	 4,342	 4,086	 2,495

The principal uses of advisory and assistance services in the working capital fund are to make the data collected by the Census Bureau more useful to the user community.

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Working Capital Fund  
CONSULTING AND RELATED SERVICES  
(Obligations in thousands)

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Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
PERIODICALS, PAMPHLETS, AND AUDIOVISUAL PRODUCTS  
(Obligations in thousands)

Exhibit 35

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Periodicals	315	208	225	225
Pamphlets	139	103	125	125
Audiovisuals	33	34	35	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>365</b>

Periodicals: Included in these figures are production and printing of Census and You, Monthly Product Announcement, Bureau of the Census Catalog, and Statistical Abstracts of the United States.

Pamphlets: This category included production and printing of all statistical publications other than periodicals, comprising monthly, quarterly, annual, and irregular statistical reports.

Audiovisuals: This category includes both in-house and contracted costs for producing artwork and photographic slides and transparencies for presentations.



Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
AVERAGE GRADE AND SALARY

Exhibit 36

	FY 1998 <u>Actual</u>	FY 1999 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2000 <u>Estimate</u>
Direct:			
Average ES Grade.....	3.0	3.0	3.0
Average GS/GM Grade.....	9.0	9.0	9.0
Average GS/GM Salary.....	\$35,702	\$37,016	\$38,644